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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 218. BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 15 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
			85
20th Sept	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,030
4th Oct.	DELTA .		11,4
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..		16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOLDAVIAx	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA .		10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	MOREA*	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ...		20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ...	MOOLTANx	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA		15,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MALWA*	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	ALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ...	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	.. 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
20th Sept.	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANTUA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA	8,258
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA	7,888
27th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8 193

* Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept	SICILIA ..	6,817	MOOLTAN.
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Sept. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.
22th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi. via Cutch Mandvi
17th ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S Africa
17th ,, ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P Gulf Ports
19th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Bell ad Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steame..	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagato Maru	M. Shigio	5901	3rd Sept.	16th Sept
*Aki Maru.	Y Kawashima	6023	17th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams :—" YUSEN

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,57 50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (offg.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppey	Lyallpur
Ambala	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bareilly	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Mussoorie
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bhopal	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Murree
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nadiad
Broach	Nandyal
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nagpore
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nainital
Calcutta (Park Street)	Narayangunge
Calicut	Nasik
Cawnpore	Nagapatam
Chittagong	Nellore
Chardpore.	Nowshera
Cocomada	Ootacamund
Cochin	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Coimbatore	Patna
Colombo	Peshawar
Conjeevereram (Out Station)	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Poona
Cuddapah	Poona City
Cuttack	Quetta
Dacca	Rajahmundry
Dehradun	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Darjeeling	Rangoon
Delhi	Rangpur
Dalhousie	Rawalpindi
Dhanbad	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Farrukhabad	Sholapur
Fyzabad	Sialkot
Gorakhpur	Simla
Godhra	Srinagar
Guntur	Sukkur
Gwalior	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jaipur	Ujjain
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Viramgam
Jamshedpur	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmel

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

E. LINDSAY.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jammundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.

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Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

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HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

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you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwari Bombay.
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When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
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Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply, Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BHUTT, M.A., Raikhad, Ahmedabad.
A E11026

SALESMAN WANTED—Experienced in Typewriter and Sundries. Apply with testimonials and references and salary expected Box No. 479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R20629

WANTED—A LECTURER to teach Philosophy to the University classes to join from 1st October, 1924. Salary Rs. 200-25-400. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to the REGISTRAR, Muslim University, Aligarh.
A R20661

WANTED—For an up-country Mill in C. P. an ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER on Rs. 125/- per month. Free furnished quarters. Light and fuel according to Company's rules. Apply to Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20664

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Service Guaranteed Courses. Railfare paid. Prospectus on referring 'Guarantee' and enclosing one anna stamp.—CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL, DELHI.
A R46

WANTED—A TYPIST for the Pleaders' Clerk Association, Surat District Court. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials before 28th September, 1924, PARAGJI NICHHABHAI DESAI, Secretary, Surat District Court, Pleaders' Clerk Association.
A 20658

WANTED SHARP—AN EXPERT ENGINEER and one SPINNING MASTER and one WEAVING MASTER for Shri Bankteshwar Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Apply to AGENT to Rai Bhadur Bisseswarlal Moti Lal, proprietor of Shri Bankteshwar Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bhiwani (Punjab).
A R44

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Bombay Presidency to sell (1) The newly invented Machines that add, subtract, multiply, divide and square up accounts. Guarantee 5 years. Terms liberal. No security. Literature free. Profits certain and quick. Marvellously cheap. (2) GRAIN SORTING MACHINES of all descriptions. (3) WATER METERS of all sizes. (4) NEW HANDY ENGINES of 14 Horse Power. Apply at once to THE ORIENTAL METAL CORPORATION, Sole Agents for India (Imports and Exports), Phagwara, N. W. Rly.
K R11100

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An M.A. in Economics, with Mathematics or Philosophy in B.A., and Logic in Intermediate, to teach Economics and Logic to Intermediate Classes. Preference will be given to an experienced man. Third Class M.A.'s need not apply. Appointment will be on one year's probation. Salary Rs. 120 in the grade 120-10-220, Jaipur Coin (7 per cent. more than British coin). Applications with copies of testimonials should reach by the 25th of September, 1924. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Jaipur, (Rajputana).
A 20635

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A 20557

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Wholesale buyers, and agents to secure orders for Hosiery goods. Commission 12 per cent. Samples supplied per V.P.P. with free postage or on receipt of Rs. 15/8 as security. KUMAON KNITTING FACTORY, Almora, U.P.
A R48

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA, offers short Post-graduate courses to practising Dentists. Apply for particulars to the PRINCIPAL.
A R40

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TO BE LET—SHOPS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
C R26

TO SUB-LET—An OFFICE in a newly-built Building in Church Gate Street. Please apply Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R20647

WELL ventilated and good accommodated open on west side Block, Rooms and Godowns in Gordhan Building No. 2, near West-End Cinema, Charni Road. Apply Sir MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
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R28

FLAT ground floor in Ebrahim Villa, corner Souter and Mathias Streets, Byculla, Drawing, Dining, 4 Bed rooms, etc. Rent Rs. 135, also garage. Apply ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., Badri Buildings, opposite Crawford Market.
C R39

TO LET on monthly tenancy basis the masonry built building formerly known as the New Prince of Wales Press Co.'s Press Factory at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba; suitable for a Motor Workshop or Garage or Iron Foundry or Stables. For rent and further particulars please apply to Messrs. FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO. LTD., Factory Department, Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay.
C 20634

GODOWNS (Three) at 196, Colaba Causeway (Salvage Corps Station Building) as SHOPS STOCK-ROOMS, MOTOR WORKS GARAGE, WORKSHOP, PRINTING PRESS or for storing machinery. Height sufficient. Rent Rs. 100 for area 78 x 23 ft. Rs. 60 for area 29 x 22 ft. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C 11084

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED URGENTLY—About 3,500 sq. feet space on ground floor in (1) Apollo Street, (2) Meadows Street, (3) Humam Street, (4) Church Gate Street, (5) Dalal Street or (6) Bank Street, at reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" stating particulars and rent.
D 20646

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—6 miles track 56 lbs. 2 ft. guage complete with fish bolts and plates and 30 points and crossings. 100 Tipping wagons 27 to 30 cft. c.c. All secondhand at reasonable price. For immediate dispatch apply to THE PRESIDENT Gudha Co-operative Labour and Saving Society, Gudha Sambhachar.
N R41

EDUCATIONAL.

NAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. (Established 24 years). A Special Professional Accountants' Course for non-Matrics is just introduced. Immediate enrolments invited. Great Western Bldg., Apollo St.
R36

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Bazaar Balms contain Tinctures of Capsicum and such others, which produce burning sensation on the skin only, without any result. Planta Pain Balm contains highly efficacious ingredients like Camphor, Cloves, Eucalyptus, MENTHOL, Wintergreen, etc. Sold everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T M

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length; Rs. 9 per Coat Length. Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blousepiece Rs. 11/4. Silk embroidered leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2/8. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12 per Tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Kashmir.
T R11094

DO YOU REQUIRE KASHMIR PURE WOOL TWEED? Very attractive designs very cheap, and very durable. Write for samples to CANAUD AND CO., Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R42

COTTON WASTE FOR SALE—Cotton and Yarn Wastes of different sorts accumulated in the CROWN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, Bombay are for sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1924, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Rupees Two Hundred only) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part Tender forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office Hours. (Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS AND CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
T 20659

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-3-

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF THIRD CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited held on the 28th day of July, 1924, a call of Rs. 10 per Share, being the Third Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company, on or before Monday, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 16th day of September, 1924, up to the date of actual payment.

It was also resolved that the Third Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 30th August, 1924, and that no applications for transfer of Shares should be accepted after the 30th August, 1924, unless such applications are accompanied by the Third Call moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1924. C20339

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Celebes Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th of September from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bill of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MOTOR LORRY CONTRACTORS,

WANTED.—Two or three Companies possessing large number of Motor Lorries, and who can contract to transport our Ore from mines to a Railway Station in Nagpur District. Apply:—J. F. KARAKA & CO., "Badri Mahal," 211, Hornby Road.
R38

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 12 months' ending 31st March, 1924.
(2) To elect a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd day of September, to 16th day of September 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1924. C20552

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Housing District No. 1, Matunga, invites sealed tenders on K-2 Form for the work of "G. I. wire fencing with R. C. C. pillars round the chawl area at De Lisle Road."

Tender forms will, on payment of Rs. 2 per set, be issued to intending contractors by the above officer, on any working day during office hours. Any other information necessary can also be had from the same officer. Tenders will be received till 2 p.m. (Standard Time) of the 25th September 1924.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Housing District No. 1.
20660

NOTICE

TENDERS for cast Iron Pipes of the following description are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 15-10-24, together with 1 per cent. of the total amount of the estimated tendered sum of 36" dia pipes.

320 Cast iron pipes of 30" and 36" dia, the thickness of metal being 7/8" and 1", respectively, with socket and spigot ends, and each 12 feet in length.

Further particulars will be obtained on application from the Store Keeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Dept.
Dated 10-9-24.
TA 20663

NOTICE

TENDERS for a Sewage Pumping Plant of the following capacity and duty are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 20-12-1924, together with 1 per cent. of the total amount of the estimated tendered sum as earnest money.

Two pumps each capable of pumping 4200 gallons of sewage per minute against a total head of 67 feet including friction. The steam consumption per pump horse power per hour to be economical when working under these conditions.

Further particulars will be had on application from the Store Keeper of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Dept
Dated 10-9-24.
TA 20662

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2246 of 1919.

SHANKER ATMARAM MHATRE and Another ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

MATHURADAS JEENABHAI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (but now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nigdowry Lane, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's old No. 524, New No. 1123560, Old Survey No. 549 and New Survey No. 2/7750, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 988 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowry Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Yamunabai, widow of Ganpatrao Pandurangji and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HIRALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Defendant abovenamed at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
20480

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5406 of 1922.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company having its registered office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PRATAPMAL SETHIA, of Udaipur, a Banker, his registered address with the Plaintiff Company bir Udaipur (Marwar) in the Territories of his Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur. ..... Defendant.

To, THE PRATAPMAL SETHIA,
The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff Company has filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 8,793/6/4 with interest costs and interest on judgment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th October, 1924, at 11-15 O'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and take notice also that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1924.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20657

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.

MANEKCHAND JUXIBHAI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

CHUNILAL LOWJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1923, and the Judge's Order dated 26th June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Modi Khana Street, on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-740 New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1098-1099, and New Survey No. 8543, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mopla, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 23rd day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20371

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5190 of 1922.

MATUBHAI KASANBHAI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

APPABHAI CHATURBHAI PATEL and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1923, and the Order, dated the 3rd day of July, 1924, the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the hour half past four o'clock, in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that the right title and interest of the first defendant, Appabhai Chaturbhai Patel in the agreement, dated 8th day of July 1919, and made between the Improvement Trust of the first part and the said first defendant of the second part in all that the land admeasuring 578 square yards or thereabouts being plot No. 64 of the Boards Soparibaug Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on the North by plot No. 45 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to V. J. Varde, on the East by plot No. 63 of the said Estate, on the South by the proposed forty feet Road and on the West by plot No. 65 agreed to be leased to the said Appabhai Chaturbhai Patel and which said plot Nos. 64 and 65 are entered in the Collector's record as part of a new Survey No. 2588 and which said plot No. 64 is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under F Ward Nos. 580 and Street Nos 129 and 131 and bearing part of Cadestral Survey No. 140/74 of Parel Sewri Division and the right, title and interest of the said first defendant in the building erected by him on the said plot No. 64 in virtue of the said agreement free from the encumbrances in favour of the plaintiffs declared by the decree passed herein on the 14th day of February, 1923, and the 10th day of October, 1923, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 21st day of July, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
R10965

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will To-day MONDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Foras Road in the compound of Municipal Workshop.

About—50 Tons Iron and Steel scraps.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF PEDDAR ROAD AND ALTAMOUNT ROAD.

Under instructions and in virtue of the provision contained in the agreement dated the 21st day of September, 1923, made between Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik of the one part Vishvasrao Ganpatrao Kothare, Dinkerrao Ganpatrao Kothare and Bai Subdrabai, widow of Wamanrao Ganpatrao Kothare of the other part Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, attorneys for the owners Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. on the premises situate at Altamount Road the immoveable property lstly and 2ndly described in the schedule hereunder written.

1STLY.—All that piece of Government land, situate on the North side of Altamount Road, and hermitage Pass at Cumbala Hill in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2846 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 165, 336, 388, and 667 and Collectors New Nos. 853, 2164, 2173 and 3009 Old Survey Nos. 65, 66 and New Survey Nos. 2/7125 together with the bungalow and other buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the compound wall of the late Rao Saheb Vishvasrao Narayan Mandlik on the West by the Hermitage Pass and on the South by the Altamount Road and Hermitage Pass.

2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land being portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's new Survey No. 7125, containing by admeasurement 274 square yards or thereabouts situated at Peddar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the gate and the boundary wall of the property knows as the Ashmore house, on or towards the West by the Hermitage Pass, on or towards the South by the Altamount Road and on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described in the first schedule and belonging to the purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please refer to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD NEAR TARDEO.

Under Instructions from The Madhavji Dharamsey Manufacturing Company, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 15th inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land, situate at Breach Candy Road near Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (12,475) twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 324, 325, New Nos. 13843 and 13844 and bearing old Survey No. 108 and 107 and New Survey Nos. 1/7020 and 2/7020 with the messuages tenements dwelling houses chawls ranges buildings and shops standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Wards Nos. 3738 (2) 3738 (3) 3739 3740 (1), 3740 (2), 3741 (1) 3741 (2) and 3743, (1) and Street Nos. 119, 121, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5a and 7 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road, on or towards the East by land belonging to Shah Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, on or towards the North partly by the Jiwraj Baloo Mill and partly by the property of Dadaboby Nowrojee Todiwalla and on or towards the South partly by the Bungalow of Jatha Ludha and partly by the property of Jagmohandas Vandrawandas and which several hereditament and premises are subject to a monthly rent charge of Rs. 300 and as to a piece of land admeasuring 373 square yards being a part of the said hereditaments and premises being subject to lease dated 9th May 1889 and as to another piece of land admeasuring 437 square yards being another part of the said hereditaments and premises being subject to another lease dated 25th May, 1889.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10
DINKY DEAN
THE 4-YEAR-OLD SCREEN STAR
IN
A PRINCE OF A KING.

You have seen many kiddies on the films but never one like Dinky Dean. He is younger than Jackie Coogan and is a perfect artiste—clever, charming and full of life. You will take him right into your hearts. He is both the smallest and greatest film actor ever seen.

PATHE GAZETTE
FLIP-FLOPS
MACK SENNETT COMEDY.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE FRENCH DOLL"
With MAE MURRAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
"HE COMES UP SMILING"

CINÉ
MADELEINE
MADELEINE
MADELEINE
The City's Most Centrally Situated Picture House.
TRAM TERMINUS,
Grant Road.
WATCH for
the Opening Date.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Sourashtra Kinematograph Co's.
SOCIETY SCOUNDREL
with a comedy
CUPID STRUCK.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Presents
KOHINOOR SUPER-PRODUCTION
VISMI-SADI
OR
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:— 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Saturday, and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Monsoon has strengthened in Northeast India and Central Parts of the Country but remains weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, East Central Provinces, and North Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, United Provinces, North Punjab, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Gujerat, Madras, and Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmere and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji five inches; Shilong, Cox's Bazar, Chitagong one and a half; Noakhali, Berhampore six; Midnapore two; Barisal, Calcutta, Burdwan, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh one; Ranchi one and a half; Purnia, Patna, Bereilly, two; Mussooree, Mount Abu, one; Deesa, Hoshangabad two; Saugor, Pachmari one; Pendra one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in East United Provinces and central parts of the country.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of considerable severity in its origin about 2,500 miles away probably in the Red Sea was recorded on Simla Seismograph at 20 hours 11 minutes yesterday.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

United Provinces, Eastern Circle, Week ending 4th Sept., Fyzabad District:—Week consisted practically of rainy days and 2.81 inches of rain fell during the week making a total of 31.94 since July 1924. Condition of paddy and sugarcane has improved but Juar, Maize, Arhar, etc., have been adversely affected.

Western Circle, Partabgarh District:—Heavy rain proceeded by strong winds fell throughout last week which considerably damaged the sugarcane crop. Continuous rains also stopped intercultire and preparations for Rabi sowings and great damage was done to Kharif crops.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 13th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 13th Sept. 1922.		1923.	
Colaba(Observatory) ..	In. 0	Ct. 73	In. 43	Ct. 65	In. 65	Ct. 96	In. 61	Ct. 57
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0	80	52	03	61	30	62	81
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0	77	47	58	61	70	65	41
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	..		..		66	82	..	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 12.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.782 inches
Temperature of Air	79.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3 „
Dew Point	75.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	88% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 „
Minimum	75.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S, SSE, SSW, WNW, WSW, SE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	134 miles
Fall of Rain	0.17 inches
Total fall during month	3.41 „
Do. do. year	43.04 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 13th Sept.	0.62 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sep.					Sep.				
Sat.	13	2	59	26	9	13	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sun.	14	4	1	26	1	14	9	56	20	2
		15	50	25	6		22	25	17	6
M.	15	5	20	28	9	15	5	40	16	2
		17	7				18	8	15	0
Tu.	16	0	53	28	1	16	6	45	17	3
		12	55	27	9		19	10	16	2
W.	17	1	27	27	6	17	7	17	18	0
		13	22	27	0		19	33	16	8
Th.	18	1	59	26	9	18	7	47	18	11
		13	45	26	4		20	4	17	4
F.	19	2	32	26	0	19	8	20	19	9
		14	10	25	3		20	37	18	0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the northwest of the province and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is only locally damper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore has had 1.04" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Maipuri and in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.71" of rain and Mount Abu 0.35". Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and east Rajputana and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual at Jacobabad and lower at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.10" of rain and Bhavnagar-Para 0.13". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and at Neemuch moisture in the air is in excess. Temperature was almost normal except at Deesa, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.84" of rain; Saugor 0.45". Hoshangabad 0.16" and Raipur 0.79". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Saugor humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northeast of the province; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.73" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.30", Marmagao 0.11" and Karwar 0.38". Skies are moderately clouded over the south of the division and heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 83deg.2 (1deg. below normal) and the minimum 75deg.8 (1deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is almost normal. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 12th Sept. 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon is weak in the Peninsula, but has been fairly active in Burma, the Gangetic plain and Rajputana. Raintall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, the east United Provinces, Rajputana and the Konkan, and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India East and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, Malabar and north Hyderabad.

The Chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tounguo one and a half inches; Akyab, Bhamo three; Lashio, Shillong one; Cherapunji four; Cox's Bazar, Noakhali one; Chittagong two; Rauchi one; Mussooree two; Jodhpur eight; Jagdalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	4.85	+4.30
Rawalpindi	..	24·43	21.16	+2.27
Lahore	..	13.99	14.17	—0.18
Hissar	..	6.74	10.42	—3.68
Ambala	..	19.75	21.31	—1.56
Delhi	..	19.80	20.24	—0.44
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	21.06	21.78	—0.72
Mainpuri	0.03	30.77	21.17	+9.60
Jhansi	..	37.59	30.26	+7.33
Cawnpore	1.04	43.31	28.85	+1446
Allahabad	..	33.97	31.12	+2.85
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.18	—0.68
Karachi	..	..	..	..
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.02	30.42	17.45	+1297
Jaipur	..	35.52	20.44	+1508
Kotah	0.71	41.10	24.34	+1676
Mount Abu	0.35	63.04	53.98	+9.06
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	5.10	12.59	—7.49
Dwarka	..	3.79	12.12	—8.33
Veraval	0.10	12.54	16.30	—3.76
Rajkot	..	22.80	22.66	+0.14
Bhavnagar Para	0.13	8.41	17.81	—9.40
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.02	38.94	35.41	+3.53
Ahmedabad	..	22.42	25.37	—2.95
Deesa	..	27.62	21.96	+5.66
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	25.89	25.07	+0.82
Indore	..	28.12	26.78	+1.34
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.84	53.36	46.29	+7.07
Sangor	0.45	33.53	37.81	—4.28
Hoshangabad	0.16	33.11	41.28	—8.17
Khandwa	..	21.30	23.78	—2.48
Akola	..	25.80	23.41	+2.39
Amraoti	..	17.66	24.70	—7.04
Nagpur	..	25.70	38.66	—1296
Chanda	..	28.31	41.19	—1288
Raipur	0.79	26.89	40.53	—1364
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.73	43.65	62.13	—1848
Ratnagiri	0.30	90.59	88.45	+2.14
Mormugao	0.11	84.28	81.69	+2.59
Karwar	0.38	109.64	102.84	+6.80
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	14.11	14.86	—0.75
Ahmednagar	0.07	10.44	14.36	—3.92
Poona	..	14.50	17.33	—2.83
Sholapur	..	12.77	17.93	—5.16
Bijapur	..	5.72	10.86	—5.14
Belgaum	..	41.19	36.06	+5.13
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	14.69	19.98	—5.29
Nizamabad (Indr.)	..	25.91	31.51	—5.60
Hyderabad	..	22.81	20.85	+1.96
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	124.42	101.90	+2252
Calicut	..	132.19	83.42	+4877
Cochin	..	124.85	68.25	+5660
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	27.89	18.68	+9.21
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	17.73	20.87	—3.14
Bellary	..	8.11	8.16	—0.05
Cuddapah	..	?	15.43	?
Madras	..	?	12.55	?
Bangalore	..	14.87	15.54	—0.67
Coimbatore	..	20.83	4.83	+1600
Trichinopoly	..	7.36	8.72	—1.36
Negapatam	..	4.84	8.70	—3.86

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FLOOD IN AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 13.

A great flood has come down from Rajputana and submerged several villages. Mr. Nevill, the Collector, and his staff are doing excellent work.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, September 15.)

BEFORE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

64-24—In Re. Papers and Proceedings one Re: Messrs Bhimji and Co, Ferreira and V. Messrs Ferreira and V. Messrs. Bhimji and Co. Bhimji and Co.

65-24—1630-19/88-21—In Person. Do. Do. In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

3261-23 Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

35-19—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Manecchand and another v. Anant Narayen Deudaliker, M B Chothia and Co.

4404-23—M B Chothia and Co. Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhry, Mulji Th. and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

929-20—Mehta L and Co. Keshavji Ravji v. Chandulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

726-20—Daphtary F and D, Doongersy Raoji and Co v Zahra Begam widow.

1308-20—Payne and Co, S Nakamura Seishichiro v Dharsi Nanji and Co., Daphtary F and D.

3332-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhbhai Bhagwanji v Popatlal Chunilal and others Vrajlal and Co.

2872-21—Mulla and M, Narotamdas Harilal and Co v Kantishanker Jethashanker and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

1266-18—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibhai Goculbhai v Suklal Monji and another v Purnanand C and J, Raghvaya N and Co.

2498-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Nagindas Vibhukhandas v Lakhmidas Narandas and Co, Jamsetji R and D, Edgelow G W and Co.

4417-21—Jamsetji R and D, Lakhmidas Narandas v Nagindas Vibhukhandas, Edgelow G W and Co.

4222-21—Purnanand C and J, Bhagwandas Rupchand v Maneckji Nasserwanji Adajania and another, Madhowji and Co.

1705-21—Amarchand and M, N D Patell and Co, v The Dakore New Ginning and Press Factory, Amin and D, N D Bhatt.

95-21—In Person Chunilal Ranchoddas Desai v Dalsukhbhai Wadilal Virchand, Bhaishanker K and G.

1413-20—Hiralal Th. and Co, Mohanlal Narotamdas v Govindlal Maganlal and others, Amin and D, Khandwalla and Ch.

3255-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Viramdrarai Chandraprasad another v Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad and others, Manchershaw and N, Amin and D.

3277-21—Wadia G and Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

1419-18—Captain and V. A N Chahwala v. Manecklal Mansukhlal Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

161-20—Captain and V. Abdulla Nazarali Chinwalla v Manecklal Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

4220-21—Mulla and M, G Otaki and Co, v C. Pestonji and Keshavlal Ardeshir H D and Co.

3553-21—Mulji Th. and Co, Nathuram Ghasiram Singhani v Vithaldas Motiram Gupta and another, N C Dalal and Co., G B Pandya.

3733-21—N C Dalal and Co., Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Nathuran Son of Shasiram, Mulji Th. and Co.

820-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Singhani Ghasiram Nathuram, Mulji Th. and Co.

217-18—Mulla and M, Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat v Messrs Shibamal Ramchandra, Kharas and Co.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2674-20—Motichand and D, Raghumal Budhsingh v Messrs. Jamnadas Harprasad, Thakoredas and D, Hiralal Th and Co., Dubash and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

746-23—Tyabji D and Co. The Binod Mills Co, Ldt. v Mathuradas Waghji and others, Dikshit M and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

2440-19—Motichand and D., Kasturchand Sakalchand v. Sha Nathalal Hakanchand and others, Dharamsi D and Co., N C Dalal and Co.

140-19—Matubhai J and M, Haji Sultanalli Shustry and Co, v Capt. E. Okubo, Payne and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdul Haji Dawood and others v Bai Gulbai widow and others, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2985-20—Matubhai J and M, Dady Jehangir Billimoria b Goswami Maharaj Shri Dwarkeshlalji Shri Vallabhraiji Maharaj, Edgelow G W and Co.

796-21— Do. Do. Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani, Do.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahoemd Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow v Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and others, Patell and E. Payne and Co.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Morarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

3064-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.

951-21—Motichand and D Gopaldas Tricumji v Dayal Shamji and others.

1955-24—Matubhai J and M, Chooharmal Kimatram v Lalji Ghelabhai and Co., Payne and Co.

2323-24—Smetham B and L, N H Moos, Fatma Begam widow, N C Dalal and Co.

2350-21—Wadia G and Co. The Bank of Tai wan Ltd v Mirajmal Motilal and Co. Shaw and Co Edgelow G W & Co

1125-24—Thakoredas and Co Gopalna Shivlal v Nathuram Boldeodas Chokhani, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2744-24—Captain and V. Cassamally Gulamhusein and Co, Mahomedbux Khodabux.

1643-23—Craigie B and Co, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Jiwanlal Kedarnath and others, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Sayed Mulla and others v Mulji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.

4698-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Cheniram Jasraj v Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakoor, Manchershaw and N.

4792-22— Do. Do. Do.

2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Khimji Arjun, Amin and D.

591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd. v Gopalji Champsi and Co., N C Dalal and Co.

2697-21—Sabnis G and S. Rajbhai Lookmanji v Abdul Husein Karimbhai Zanjaria, Jamsetji R and D.

712-21—Pandia and Co, Kulsumbai widow and another v Shaikh Husein Shaik Ali and others, Dabhcker and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2534-24—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Doongersey v Behramji Mancherji Camd, Merwanji K and Co.

1616-22—Payne and Co, Patell Jivraj Lalubhai, Bhagwandas Goculdas and others, Mulji Th and Co.

2094-23—Amarchand and M, Jiwanchand Dharamchand, Ardeshir Jamsedji Bomanji Vakil and others.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G Sheth Gadmalji Serimalji Ladha, The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2581-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhay H B Jeejeebhoy, Jamsedji S Khodayji, Unwalla P and P.

2746-22—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Sauntaram Yande, The National Democrate Publishing Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

855-22—Dastur and Co. Mahomed Bawla Fatmabai widow, Unwalla P and P.

S C Cb 1225/22722-22—Unwalla P and P, Hasham Umar and Co, Lalubhai Jivanji and another, Chitnis K and M.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2447-22—Amarchand and M, Manilal Narotamdas and Co v Gordhandas Hirji and anr, Shah and Ch.

2339-22—Patell and E, Uderam Premsukhdas v Girdhardas Jethabhai, Craigie B and C.

2322-21—Madhowji and Co., Fatehchand Riva and Co., Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo S W Co Ltd. and others v Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy L and others v Payne and Co., Wadia G and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

3832-22—Surveyor and Co. Khamber and Co, v Joshi and Co. In Person, Ferreira and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.
FOR RECORDING AGREEMENT AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

1034-24—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Ratansy Premji, Unwalla P and P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4267-21—Mehta L and Co., Hari Keshav Ekbote v Bhupatrai L Ozu, Edgelow G W and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikachand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co. v Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1018-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Ahmadally A Tohia, Jhavery and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2283-24—Dastur and Co. Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Merwanji K and Co.

2230-24—Crawford B and Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2451-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Khimji Dolaji and Co. Raghunath Tulsiram and another.

1948-24—Rele and Co, Karsondas Ladak v Maganlal Purshotamdas, Mohile P and G.

740-24—Purnanand C and J, Jamnadas Maganlal Kinarwalla v Chhotubhai Dayalji Desai, Thakoredas and Co.

2251-24—Pocha and Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed v Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed and another, Chitnis K and M.

1331-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Shanker Vithal Patki, Divekar and B.

2271-24—Mermanji K and Co, Ibrahim Abdally Shamsudin v John E Minnitt Lt and another, In Person.

640-24—Manubhai and Co, Manubhai C Pandia v Bombay Mineris Colours and Electric Chemicals Co Ltd. and others Kanubhai and Co.

949-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Kala Kuntalal Vankamna Sons of Lachaiya v Sannudralal Ramanna, Raghavaya N and Co.

1453-24—Permanand C and J, Rataney Jetha v Damoder Devidas, Motichand and D.

2058-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhasru Hormusji and Co v Submanji Dosaji and and another, Thakoredas and D. a

2094-24—Ramanlal and H, Hosseinbhai Noorbhai v Abdul Husein Abdul Karim, Dallas and Co.

2236-24—Unwalla P and P, Raichand Vardha and Co. v Burjorji Dossabhai Lavji, Khambatta and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4324-22—Amin and D, Hurabai wife of Valli Moosa Essa and another v. Yemnabai widow and others, Merwanji K and Co., Kharas and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3639—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla v Louis Pettier and another, Crawford B and Co.

4274-24—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co. v The Dutch Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Madhavji and Co.

999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Devsi, v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chaganlal Jugjivandas, Tyabji D and Co.

1097-22 Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi v A. Nemazie, Craigie B and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., v Ramji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M Haji Sultanali Shustry v Haji Shaikh Husein Yezdi.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v. Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M., Edgelow G W and Co.

5626-23—Thakoredas and Co., Daudbhoy Esufali and another v Ambaboo widow and others v Mirza and M., Jamsedji R and D.

2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat, v Magniram Dalvalal Manubhai and Co.

1045-22—Mulla and M. Mistry Nanji Madhawji v Kallianji Haribhai and anr, Payne and Co.

906-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

THE IMPERIAL BANK CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

In the Imperial Bank case in which Ahmed Badshah and five others are charged before Justice Beasley and a special jury with criminal conspiracy to defraud the Bank Mr. M. K. Srinivasan was examined to-day as a witness for the prosecution. He deposed to having helped the first accused with regard to certain income tax matters in 1918 and from 1920 onwards. The witness had established business dealings with him and had given him Accommodation Hundies from time to time. The witness had been giving hundies like this till about one week of the crash of the first accused's firm. The witness admitted having given signed and blank cheques to the first accused. The witness used to draw sometimes cheques on the Imperial Bank in anticipation of the first accused finding the required funds.

The witness was then shown a bundle of twenty cheques representing the face value of Rs. 1,17,000 and on being questioned he agreed that these cheques were drawn in the circumstances when the witness did not know what the state of his account was. The witness admitted that the credit standing in his account was always small. He drew the cheques during the pressure of the work and did not suspect that anything would go wrong as he had implicit trust in the first accused. Replying to a question the witness stated that he could show several instances to prove that he was allowed to draw against the uncleared cheques both at the Imperial and the National Banks.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. N. Chaudhari, Barrister-at-Law, the counsel for the defence, the witness stated that the average income of the first accused's firm in 1922 was three to four lakhs of rupees per year. The first accused paid an income tax of Rs. 50,000 including the super-tax. The business activities of the first accused were very well-known in the Madras market. The first accused was the constituent of several banks, held credit everywhere and had implicit confidence of the local market. The annual turnover of the accused's business was from tweny to twenty-five lakhs of rupees and many merchants on the verge of collapse had been benefitted by the accused's generosity. The witness wanted to help the first accused to the best of his financial ability and gave Accommodation cheques to him several times. The witness used to draw against the uncleared cheques and only on one particular occasion the bank had raised an objection. The witness immediately wrote to the bank in that connection. The bank replied asking the witness to call. Subsequent to this incident the witness went on drawing against the uncleared cheques and there was no hitch whatsoever. The National Bank had also allowed the witness to draw against the uncleared cheques.

PLAGUE IN SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 13.

As a result of plague breaking out in Secunderabad, there having been indigenous cases, also as numerous cases of rats having fallen in the city were brought to the notice urgent measures are being taken by the authorities to combat the epidemic. A striking decision was arrived at at a special meeting of the Cantonment Committee presided over by Lt.-Col. Mackenzie this morning following on a meeting of medical men and leading citizens of the town the previous day. The Cantonment Committee agreed with the opinion of the previous day's meeting that there ought to be (a) no compulsory removal of plague cases to the infectious diseases hospital, (b) no compulsory evacuation of houses and (c) persons wishing to leave the infected area in order to go to a non-infected area should not be compelled to notify the Cantonment authorities. Hence there was no necessity to apply to the Resident for special measures and rules prescribed under the Cantonment Code 183 (j).

The whole town has been placed out of bounds for the troops.

THE LATE MR. MAHOMED R, SAYANI.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Mahomed R. Sayani, which took place on Friday at his residence. He was the son of the late the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Sayani, who was a distinguished citizen and a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani. Mr. Mahomed was suffering from heart and kidney complaints which obliged him to give up a lucrative practice and retire from the firm of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors, at the early age of forty-five years. Even at the time of his lamented death he was only 46 years old.

The deceased gentleman was known as a sound lawyer in legal circles. He was regarded as an expert in income tax and Bills of Exchange matters. This accounted for his great popularity amongst the Multani banking circles.

Mr. Mahomedbhai was also a scholar of Arabic, being one of the first Mahomedan M.A.'s. In spite of his professional activities he spared time to study religious books also.

In private life he was known as an exceptionally kind and obliging gentleman. This drew for him the deep affection of a large circle of friends and relatives. To them his loss will be almost irreparable.

The Divisional Superintendent, South Madura, South Indian Railway, wires:—My telegram of the 19th ultimo. Night running between Shencottah and Tenmalai will be resumed from Saturday, the 10th instant. Numbers five and six Express trains will run through between Shencottah and Trivandrum.—A.P.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 13/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 1/2.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 567.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 627.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 617.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 127.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 122.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 239.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs 163.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 310.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.46.
London—Paris Frcs. 83.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.68.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.50.
London—Rome Liras 102.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London. Sept. 12

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/32 steady.
Bar Gold 84.12.7 steady
Bar Silver Spot 34 3/4 quiet

London, Sept. 13.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/32—Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 13/16 firm.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/32
Bank demand	1/5 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 23/32
Fcs. Demand	567
American Dollars	310
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	239
Japan	126 1/2
Singapore	163

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 12

Rentes 3 per cent 54 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London 34 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—China and India sold small amount speculators bought
Interest day to day loans 2½
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

STOCKS

London, Sept. 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/4 no change
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 no change
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 15/16 —.1/8
Conversion Loan £77 7/16 —.1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 no change
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 3/4 —.1/4
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/4 no change
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½ nominal no change
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 —.1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 55 no change

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.70
Christiania	32.38
Amsterdam	11.63
Switzerland	23.70
Prague	148.62

LONDON, Sept 12.

Exchange on London in Paris	83.17
Exchange on London in Germany	18.000.760.000.000
Exchange on London in Italy ...	101.65

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Demand Bills	4.45.75

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	24 3/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24/1/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/1/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/4.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Bar gold ready, £4/12/7.
Silver ready, d. 34¾.
Silver forward, d. 34¾.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Market closed with buyers at to-day's prices. Market fell from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.

GOLD.

Bombay Sept. 13

Ready :—24-2-0			
Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest At 6 p.m
Bhadrwa	24-2-3	24-1-9	24-1-9
Asho	24-3-6	24-3-0	24-3-0
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	0—9—6		
Kartak	0—8—0		

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Ready :—81-0-0			
Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest At 6 p.
Bhadrwa	81-3 0	81-0-0	81 0-0
Asho	81-2-0	81-6-0	81-6 0
Tej Mandi.			-0
Bhadrwa			
Asho	1—1—0		

Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 13.

To-day Reuter reported 52 to 54 points lower in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening on trade buying but later declined on heavy hedge selling Liverpool has been reported 6 to 9 points higher. The market advanced on scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 12th instant as follows:—"General rain in Texas considered beneficial. Bearish general feeling increasig."

As regards the local market, whilst we think it possible that the present weakness might take the price below Rs. 450 for Broach owing to the fact that there is a very limited demand at the moment and the trade generally is holding aloof in the expectation of being able to buy cheaper later in the season when cotton is moving freely, there is on the other hand a certain amount of justification for expecting a reaction in the near future, and should such reaction materialise we think it well to make some short sales.

With American advices again reporting a sharp breakdown, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning easier at Rs. 458 for April/May Fully Good Broach. The prices, then going up by a rupee, declined steadily to Rs. 454 on selling by Commission House and an European firm. Around this level, several jobbers bought which caused an advance to Rs. 455½ and closed at Rs. 453 at 4 p.m. on general selling. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 454, at this level Offices and a Japanese firm bought, but heavy selling by a prominent Indore operator caused a decline to Rs. 453 and closed at Rs. 453½ at 6 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra Dec./January opened at 436 and closed at Rs. 431 on selling by Commission Houses. Fully good M. G. Bengal Decr./January was nominally quoted at Rs. 391.

Our market for ready was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P. M.

Bombay, September 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	453 1/2
,, Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	..	391
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan.	..	432

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 12—

Futures at New York.	
October	22.55 —.53
December	22.13 —.52
January	22.13 —.54
March	22.40 .53

New York, Sept. 13.

Futures at New York	
October	22.55 no change
December	22.20 plus .07
January	22.20 ,, .07
March	22.47 ,, .07

Liverpool, Sept, 12.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O.C
Liverpool	
October	13.11 plus .69
January	13.05 ,, .06
March	13.08 ,, .06
May	13.11 ,, .06

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 65.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 85/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1924/47 Rs. 93/4.
5 per cent. Loan Tax Free due 1933 Rs. 97/8.
5 per cent. Loan Tax Free due 1945/55 Rs. 98/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Government of India bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent. Government of India bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent. Government of India bonds due 1931 Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent. Government of India bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

Market closed firm.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 475, Apollo 22/8, By. Dyeing 820, By. Cotton 590/6xd, Bradbury 570, Century 435, Cent. India 551/4, Colaba Land 182/8, Crescent 285xd, David 500, Dawn 700, Edw. Sassoon 215xd, E. D. Sassoon 2/2, Fazulbhoy 965xd, Indian Bleaching 235xd, Indora Malwa 437/8, Kohinoor 1,400, Luxmi Cotton 4,825xd, Madhowji 285, Mathuradas 235, Manockji Petit 2,800, New Great 420 New City 390, Pearls 613/12xd, Pabaney 392/8xd, Phoenix 570 Premier 110, Simplex 250, Swan 898/12, Standard 1,500, Swadeshi 613/12, Tata Mill 272/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 240xd, By. Burma 332/8xd, By. Burma N. I. 73/12xd, By. Tramway 91/4, By. Steam 77/8, Bundi Cement 11/14, Katni Ord. 76/4, Katni Defd. 780, New India Ins 17/8, Shivrajpur 45/8, Tata Ord. 17/8, Tata Defd. 73/12, Tata Hydro 780xd, Scindia Steam 8/15.

BANKS.

Imperial 1,410xd, Imperial Contributory 357/8xd, India 81, Central 24/2, Eastern 84.

LONDON, Sept 12.

	£
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China ex-dividend	19 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	132 1/2
National Bank of India, Ltd. ex-dividend	42 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	6 1/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	10 7/8
Wooklt Bullion shipments	93,000

Liverpool, Sept 13.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
October	12.76 —.35
January	12.72 —.33
March	12.76 —.32
May	12.79 —.32

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
October	12.79 —.32
January	12.75 —.30
February	12.68 .38
March	12.79 —.29
April	12.77 —.32
May	12.81 —.30
July	12.70 —.32
Egyptians:—	
November	18.25
January	17.55
March	17.45

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool	
September	13.52 plus .16
October	13.11 ,, .09
November	13.63 ,, .06
December	13.01 ,, .04
January	13.05 ,, .06
February	13.06 ,, .06
March	13.08 ,, .06
April	13.09 ,, .06
May	13.11 ,, .06
June	13.01 ,, .06
July	13.02 ,, .66

Tone:—Quiet.

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 12

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 400 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East India 400 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 14.21 Fair inquiry.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sabellaridis 24.80d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
October	23.13
January	22.73
March	23.03
New York Noon Call	
October	22.75
January	22.40
March	22.67
New York 10 a.m.	
October	22.33
January	22.49

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 12

M. G. Bengal, Good	10.30
M. G. Bengal, Fully Good	10.70
M. G. Bengal Fine	11.10
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.50
No. 1. Oomra, Fully Good	11.00
No. 1. Oomra, Fine	11.50
M. G. Broach, Good	10.80
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	11.20
M. G. Broach Fine	11.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.20
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	10.60
M. G. Scinde, Fine	11.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Closing Prices:—		
September	21.45	no change.
October	19.25	no change.
November	18.50	—.20
December	18.15	—.15
January	17.85	—.10
February	17.77	—.11
March	17.70	—.12
April	17.62	—.12
May	17.55	—.11
January	17.53	—.11
July	17.50	—.11

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 12.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 47,000
Day's Exports to Continent 16,000

Futures at New York	
October	22.55 —.53
December	22.13 —.52
January	22.13 —.54
March	22.40 —.53
Spot Cotton at New York	23.30 .80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21.80 —.50
Futures at New Orleans	
October	21.75 —.52
January	21.96 —.49

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/4
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/8

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 12.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 222,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 34,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 49,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 1,000 Bales
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 335000 Bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 293.000 Bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET

London Sept. 12.

Market was firmer and more cloth inquiry —Yarns. Stiff.
Water Twist 2/0½
Printers Cloth 47/6

BUREAU REPORT.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Liverpool cotton market will close at 4-30 p.m. on 23rd September, 8th October, 21st November and on 8th December, as on these days American Bureau Report will be issued.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, Sept. 12

Total Actual Export 3,000 Bales.
Total Forwarded 48,000 Bales.
Total Imports 41,000 Bales
Total Stock 385,000 Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 33,000 Bales

WHEAT.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 55/9 buyers and 56/3 sellers for Sept./Oct. shipment.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. 57/6 buyers and 58 sellers for Sept/Oct.
Tone:—Firm and dearer with fair trade.
Australian was firm and dearer. There was a good demand but few offers, 58/6 buyers and 59 sellers for Sept/Oct.
Choice White Karachi 57/6 buyers and 58 sellers for Sept/Oct shipment.
Soft Red Karachi 56/6 Sept/Oct value.
Tone of Karachi Wheat:—Firm and dearer with good enquiry and moderate offerings.
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 56/6 paid for Jan/Feb shipment to Continent.
Cargo, Australian 58/6 paid for January shipment to United Kingdom.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay Sept. 13,

(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 72 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	53 0 0	8 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	12 6 0	12 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 3 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 15 0	13 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	85 0 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 10 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts ..	80 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 11 0	9 14 0
Barley	43 8 0	6 10
Castorseed	92 0 0	18 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 15 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 4 6	
Wheat Sept.	7 11 6	
Linseed, May	13 11 9	
Linseed, Sept.	13 10 9	
Groundnuts, D/J ..	71 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho.	94 12 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15D/J	16 4 0	
Cotton seed ..	D/J 5 9 0	
Gujarat caster Seed Varsakh	72 0 0	

SEEDS

LONDON, Sept 12.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was extremely quiet. Closed at £20 3/4 sellers for Sept/Oct. nominal.
Castorseed Bombay was firmly held. Closed at £30 1/4 sellers for Sept/Oct shipment.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £22 1/4 Sept/Oct sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £22 5/8 Sept/Oct sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £31 3/8 Sept/Oct sellers.
Tone:—Firm and tending dearer.

LINSEED.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. sellers £22 5/8
Linseed Tone:—Extremely quiet.
Raw months October/December value 41 5/8
Raw buyers etc. Jan/April paid 40/8

LONDON, Sept 12.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria Calcutta for September shipment to Hamburg at £21 and in Wheat Cargo, Australian for January shipment at 58/6. In Karachi Grams for September/October shipment to Bristol at 46/3 and for shipment to Liverpool at 46. In Burma Rice Cleaned No. 2 for September/October shipment at 16/6 offered.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

Ready Prices dropped by about one to two Annas per cwt, with good purchase enquiries To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4,800 bags, showing a good demand for Spot Sugar.
Our Forward Market remained unchanged except for a drop of one Pence per cwt. in Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 20/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment Aug./Sept. Sh. 22/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Shipment Oct./Dec. Sh. 22/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Aug./Sept. Sh. 21/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Sept./Oct. Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Oct./Nov./Dec. Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 12.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March. sellers 22/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20 1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 22/11
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct./Dec. sellers 22/11
Tone:—Quiet but steady

DIVIDENDS OF TEA COMPANIES.

LONDON, Sept 12.

For the year ending 31st December, Dimbula Valley has declared an interim dividend of 12 1/2 per cent and Galaha at 10 per cent.

SHEEP SKINS.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Market was strong 720,000 were sold. Madras Prime were 4 to 6d., Madras Medium and ordinary were 6 to 8d., Bombay Good and Bombay Ordinary were 6 to 8. dearer.

RUBBER.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct/Nov ... 14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Firm and dearer on American buying good spot 14 1/4

FREIGHT.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT ESTIMATE.

London, Sept. 11.

Canadian Governments preliminary estimate of the yield of Wheat to the end of August is 392,000,000 bushels compared with 282,000,000 bushels to end of July. Total yield for the last year was 474t000,000 bushels.
Flax crop estimate is 10,846,000 bushels compared with July figures 8,626,000 bushels. Total yield for the last year was 7,139,000 bushels.
It is reported that the French estimated requirements of foreign wheat is likely to be 4 1/2 million quarters.

TANNED HIDES.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Of the 52,000 offered 49,000 were sold, at prices which averaged a farthing to half penny dearer. There was an active demand for all light weighted There was a keen competition for Calf Skins. Prices were 1 to 2 d. dearer and Bombay best and Bombay's Ordinary were a farthing dearer.

BARLEY.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Barley, Karachi 44/6 Sept/Oct sellers.

METALS

London, Sept. 12.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 1/4
Copper Braziers £82½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 nominal
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

METAL REPORT.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Tin Block	250 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, September, 13.

	Per md	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	64	0	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September, 13.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3 4	68	0	0
Copper	1 .	69	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	68	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	68	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	68	0	0
Copper	2	68	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		68	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 ..		62	0	0
,, ,, ,, to 1		60	0	0
,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,		60	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4		68	8	0
,, ,, 1, ..		69	0	0
,, ,, 1 1-4		68	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September, 13.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand .. .. No.	14 1/2	0	15	6
Kilachand .. .. No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai .. No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone .. No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David .. .. No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji .. .. No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas .. .. No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara .. .. No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji .. .. No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house .. .. No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan .. .. No.	40—1	1	8	6
,, ... No.	42—2	1	12	0
,, ... No.	20	1	2	3
,, ... No.	32	1	7	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 13th Sept. 1924.

Cotton	2788 Bales.
Wheat	6366 Cwts.
Linseed	4580 ,,
Rapeseed etc	1603 ,,
Gingellyseed	325 ,,
Poppyseed	94 ,,
Groundnuts	153 ,,
Castorseed	1710 ,,
Rice	2122 ,,
Myrabollams	171 ,,
Cottonseed	1053 ,,
Mowraseed	41 ,,
Gram	1251 ,,
Jawar	42 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	202 ,,
Bajri	1333 ,,
Coal	3081 Tons

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.' WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 13th September, 1924

Description	Spot prices 11-9-24	4-9-24
Bengals F. G.		..
S/Punjab F. G.		..
Broach F. G.		..
Oomras Fine		..
Muttia F.		..
Khandesh F.		..
Southerns. G.	570	586

Futures. Settlement Rates.

Hedge Contracts	11-9-24	4-9-24	10-9-24
Bengals Dec/Jany.	400	422	409
Broach, April/May	466	492	475
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	443	468	451
Oomra F. G.	..	..	..
Southerns G. Aug/Sept.	565	580	575

Receipts for the week ending 11th September 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	654	551
Oomras	999	1220
Dholleras	239	214
Broach	..	..
Southerns	3165	2410
Persians	68	28
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	20	..
East Africans	749	372
Other sorts	..	..
Total ..	5944	4795

Exports for the week ending 11th September 1924.

	Bales
United Kingdom	5
Continent	962
China	..
Japan	5411
Coast Ports	977
Total ..	7355
Afloat in harbour—Europe ..	985
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	12565
Total ..	13550

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 11th September 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
6433	6678	16872	58989	23990

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 11th September 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21.
United Kingdom. 714	2319			
Continent. 4219	18497	13960	40181	26062
China 3.86	2696	24	1600	3314
Japan 23993	10983	8228	40877	..
Coast Ports 979*	..	709	556	628
Total 32991	34495	22921	83214	30004

*Including Nil bales for U. S. of America. Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 11th September 1924, 593 bales.
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th September 1924, 4,46,476 bales.
NOTE:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants. Association)

Bombay, Sept 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	6
Elphinstone	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	9
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Pehlwan	1	5	3
Tata (Darji) per lb.			
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	9	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	6	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	6	0
Black Check :—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Racheal	7	2	0
Gabrun No. 5124 ;—			
Pearl	12	10	0
Hindustan	12	10	0

BANK PEON SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

The peon of the local branch of the Central Bank of India, who had run away with a bundle of Rs. 55,000 in notes while returning from the Imperial Bank with a clerk has been convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA IN ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

Cholera is on the increase in Ahmedabad. There were 8 deaths during last week as against 4 during the previous week.

COOPERATION IN BOMBAY

POSSIBILITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The Bombay Co-operative Conference was held on Saturday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav presiding.

Prof H. L. Kaji in the course of his speech said:—

A prominent feature of Bombay co-operation, in common with rural areas, is the great predominance of credit co-operation over other forms of co-operative effort. More than 170 out of 218 societies are urban banks and credit societies. The Co-operative Movement is intended, we all know, to meet the common economic needs of groups of persons, in such a way that by the elimination as far as may be, of that wasteful agency of unnecessary profit-takers, the middlemen, the needs are met better and more economically. Is credit then the only need of Bombay? As consumers, the primary needs of the people are food, shelter and clothing and the greatest service that co-operation should and could render it to supply these necessaries cheaply and well. Housing societies and co-operative stores, grain stores, cloth stores and sundries stores, ought to be the natural form that the co-operative movement should take in a large city like Bombay, and yet, we have only 19 such store societies, most of these being further in a more or less moribund condition, and only 20 Housing Societies, more or less marking time and largely tinkering with the Housing problem in Bombay. As producers, the needs of the people would be the purchase of raw materials in the most economical way, and the sale of finished goods in the most profitable way; and yet we can boast of only 5 producers' societies. It seems instead of preferring to meet their needs in common by organised co-operative effort, the people have preferred to meet their needs individually. The consumer makes his own purchases from wherever he likes and the producer produces his goods as and how he pleases. There is no co-operative co-ordination of effort visible. The people have not learned that working together would be immensely beneficial. The producer however for his purpose is short of cash; he needs that great agent of production, capital and while remaining and individual producer would be naturally expected to feel the need for a co-operative credit society, which would supply him with this much needed capital, on the security, not of moveable or immoveable properties which he does not possess, but on the security of character vouched for by a couple of friends. But unfortunately, even this type of credit society where loans are meant for being turned to productive uses, is conspicuous by its absence.

NON-PRODUCTIVE LOANS.

The consumer for his ordinary purchases may or may not be short of cash; but he is generally always in need of money for special occasions, such as marriages, illnesses and funerals; and he has appreciated the facility of a credit society which would grant him the accommodation required, the repayment of which, he perhaps hopes to evade or put off in a number of ways. Most of the credit societies that we have in Bombay are of this type, granting loans for consumption not for production, for non-productive, not for productive purposes. The amount of loans, these societies grant are generally too small to be useful for trading or business purposes and must be taken whatever purpose may have been entered in the societies' books, to be meant for non-productive uses. The organisation of such societies is easy enough; their working, not difficult; only overdues, that great disfigurement of the Co-operative Movement, that ugly symbol of the non-development of the co-operative character, are a necessary corollary.

On this basis of thrift then, we welcome the continuation and extension of communal and samaj societies, railways and employees' societies, locality and chawl societies, and the millhands and depressed class societies. The Depressed Class Societies under the Debt Redemption Scheme, with unlimited liability, have failed and they are as the Registrar remarked in his report, more a warning than an example. Hopeless cases have to be treated by charity and philanthropy; co-operation should then come in to prevent further or future back-sliding in the morass of heavy indebtedness. The sooner these societies are reorganised therefore, the better. The problems of the Depressed classes require careful consideration and I have no doubt that our Parel Sub-Branch will devote themselves to them, and will be able to give effect effective assistance in their solution. But, for the class of merchants and petty traders, who require loans for business purposes, should not co-operation do something? Business is not a matter for communities or employers to tickle, and I feel that, Bombay must now take in hand the organization of what are called Peoples' Banks in various localities, which irrespective of caste, creed or occupation, would receive deposits and sanction loans for business purposes. The joint stock banks are there no doubt; but the facilities of a co-operative bank, or getting loans on personal security are not there. The Provincial Co-operative Bank is in our midst, but its service is generally restricted to societies; individuals are outside its scope. Peoples' Banks in the different wards of the City seem to be urgently wanted as the next step in the evolution of urban co-operative banking.

HOUSING SOCIETIES.

Let us look at the Housing Societies from another point of view. There are 20 societies with a working capital of about 33.5 lakhs of rupees, and a membership of more than 6,000. These figures look, if not quite imposing, at least fair enought. But, to my mind, the test of success of a Housing Society is not the working capital or the share capital, not the membership, but the number of tenants it gives shelter to, the population which it frees from housing troubles once for all. Unfortunately, these figures I have not been able to get; but I understand out of these 20 societies, only five or six have buildings ready for occupation. The curious feature further is that these buildings are not yet tenanted fully. One would naturally expect a rush of applicants; but there is no such rush. The difficulties of suburban life, where these buidings have been erected are a deterrent no doubt; but I wonder whether the rents are low enough from the tenant's point of view to induce him to brave these difficulties. Co-operative Housing, I am afraid, has not so far made any substantial contribution towards relieving congestion in the city.

On the motion of Mr. G.K. Devdhar seconded by Principal Tannan, Mr. B.V Jadhav was then elected to the chair.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said this was the third Conference of Co-operative Societies of this great metropolis. In 1918 when they first met the number of registered Societies was only 57, and in 1922 their number had increased to 200. During the next two and a half years the number had not increased to any appreciable extent; a halt had to be called as a great number of the Societies was not working satisfactorily and it was thought desirable to consolidate and improve those, especially in these days of trade depression. The Debt Redemption Societies were simply failures; the millhands Societies too were not in a prosperous condition. The reason was the unsuitability of the type of Societies to the conditions in the City. The Producers Societies had gone up from two in 1922 to five. The Housing Societies had increased from 18 to 20 and there was a great future for this kind of co-opsration. The stringency of the money market was partly responsible for this slump. In England the Consumers' Societies or Co-operative Stores were very popular and prosperous, but in India they were not doing very well, and illiteracy, possibly, was one of the great difficulties, as also the hatit of purchasing on credit and the keen competition of the retailers. It was gratifying to learn that the Societies for salary earners were doing well and that form of co-operation had come to stay. Only a small portion of the members of these wanted loans while all were contributing regularly to the working capital and there had been so far no bad debts But the limited liability Societies of wage earners, as distinguished from those of salary-earners, were not doing well, and co-operation had not made much progress among the labourers, mainly owing to want of education among them.

SOCIETIES ON VILLAGE BASIS.

The Department was of the opinion that there was some scope for credit societies formed for a locality or a big chawl, where the residents were permanent. Another idea of the Department was to form societies on a village basis, that was to form societies for people coming from the same villages, with branches in the villages themselves The labourers working in Bombay were more intelligent than those working in the villages and the experiment was well worth trying. The societies with unlimited liabilities started under the control of Debt Redemption societies, and societies of limited liabilities, for the mill-hands, were started with the main idea of helping the labourers and saving them from paying exorbitant interest charges, and, therefore, the redumption of old debt of members was first taken in hand. The idea was that they would not only be able to redeem the old debt, but would add to the savings of members and that when the members themselves realised their benefits their morals would improve and they would become thrifty. But experience had shown that their morals had not improved even when the load of debt at usurious rate of interest was removed. The speaker then advocated the system of *Nidhis*, which obtained in Madras, and of *Bhishis* in Kolhapore. About sixty or seventy people gathered together and weekly a fixed amount of subscription was collected by the office-bearers, appointed for the purpose The money was then lent to needy members or even outsiders and at the end of the year the outstandings were collected and the assets distributed among the members and the Bishi dissolved. He said there were three classes of societies useful for the middle-classes. The first was the Salary-earners' Societies; second was the Housing Society and the third was the Communal Society. The Housing Society must be encouraged by all means, but the present high rate of interest was a great handicap. The possibilities of expansion in urban areas were immense for the population was more intelligent and there was a large proportion of literacy among them.

COMMUNAL SOCIETIES.

The Communal Societies had also been very successful, more even than other types of Societies, and they stood better chance of success. The producers' socities had many difficulties in their path and it was too early to say whether they would succeed or fail or transform themselves into capitalistic concerns. Coming to the control of the Societies by the Department, he said opinions differed widely. Some advocated that improvement ought to be absolutely independent of Departmental control, others said that the general public were not fit to work successfully such societies in the absence of control and they welcomed it and even urged the extension of it. But that was a question for the legislators to deal with. The provision of cheap capital was not a thing to be despised, but that alone was not enough if not backed by a sense of honour and gratitude on the part of the members who received financial help. Education was therefore paramount necessity.

Mrs R. Reuben of the Marashtriya Paraspar Sahayakari Stree Sangha Ltd, then gave an account of the work done by the Society.

A Subjects Committee was then appointed for drafting and discussing resolutions.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the Conference met on Sunday a number of resolutions were passed on Thrift, Banks, Housing Societies etc.

The Conference recommended the organisation and encouragement of Thrift and Provident Fund Societies, to secure, by a system of compulsory savings a decent sum payable to members on retirement or to their nominees on their death and urged all large employers, commercial firms and educational institutions to give the lead in promoting such societies for their employees by contributing annually to the account of each member.

The Conference drew the attention of Co-operative Banks to the importance of Thrift as the sure foundation of the Urban Co-operative Credit movement, particularly where loans were usually not required for productive purposes and suggested that urban co-operative credit societies should, in determining the amount of loans to members take into consideration as far as possible the regularity and amount of their deposits.

The Conference recognised that there was a great need for Peoples' Banks in the different wards of the city for persons not belonging to an urban credit society on a communal or common employment basis and recommended to the Institute and the Department early organization of such Banks.

The Conference invited the attention of the Institute to the great desirability of making suitable arrangements for the training of officers and employees of Urbas Banks and credit Societies.

The Conference requested Government that the same concessions, sympathy and help allowe dto societies so far, be continued towards societies already formed, or to be formed in future, at least till the movement was placed on a sound basis.

The Conference invited the attention of Government to the fact that even these concessions, worked as a deterrent to the formation and maintenance of co-operative societies and requested that the rate be further reduced and the method of arriving at the repayment amount be based on the simple interest basis instead of as at present which imposed a very heavy burden on the Societies.

The Conference requested Government to allow the Provincial Bank to advance loans to members of Co-operative Housing Societies on the security of their tenements.

The Conference requested Government to grant loans to individual members of Co-operative Housing Society through the Societies of which they were members on the security of their individual tenements to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost of construction of their tenements.

The Conference requests Government to expedite schemes of Suburban Development especially in the matter of water, roads and railway service, in order to make living in the suburbs more popular and asked that steps should be taken to provide immediately for better protection of life and property in the suburbs that the present site of the intended Jogeshwari Station be shifted to a position south of the level crossing so as to make the station more useful to the existing Housing Societies at Andheri which were all to the south of the level crossing and that the construction of the road on the east of the railway lines connecting the Jogeshwari and Andheri Sations for which Government took land from two Societies, be expedited so as to be available for use as soon as the Jogeshwari Station was ready.

The authorities of the Bombay City Improvement Trust should be moved to allow the Housing Societies and their members to build small buildings on the independent small bungalow cottage system as Garden Suburbs costing not more than Rs. 10,000 for two tenement-patterns on the Badar and Motunga plots allotted by the Trust to the several Housing Societies.

The Conference was of opinion that as the Bombay City Improvement Trust was unable to hand over possession of the plots of Dadar Matunga Estate immediately on the allotment of plots to the Societies and as the conditions of trade etc., had altered, and as depression was reigning all over, the Bombay City Improvement Trust be requested to extend the exemption period regarding ground-rent from two years to four years in case of all the Co-operative Housing Societies which were not able to build their houses on these plots for the abovementioned reasons.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' BILL.

The Conference was of opinion that the Bombay Legislative Council should postpone consideration of the Second Reading of the Co-operative Societies' Bill, till the Institute and its Brasches and other co-operative bodies had duly considered and made suggestions on the Select Committee's Report.

The Conference appointed a Committee to consider and take necessary steps on the Co-operative Societies' Bill as amended by the Select Committee of the Legislature and directed the Committee to urge on the Council the following points in particular:—(i) Provision for voluntary liquidation should be made. (ii) The term Surplus Assets in sections 54 and 55 should be very clearly defined so as to exclude the amount of share capital and protect the interests of the shareholders of liquidated societies. (iii) The additional powers proposed to be given to the Registrar and his staff should be transfered wherever possible to the non-official Body the Central Co-operative Institute. (iv) The proposed classification of societies in the Bill should be deleted, in view of its incompleteness and the dicidity it would otherwise impart. (v) Voting by proxy should not be permitted. (vi) (a) The Subscriptions of members in a Thrift Society should be non-attachable. (b) Thrift Societies should be exempted from Having any Reserve Fund. (c) The Subscription of Members in Thrift Societies should be exempted from payment of Income Tax.

CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Conference was of opinion that to promote the growth of the Consumers' Movement, credit sales of the nature of deferred cash payments should be allowed, with due regard to the avoidance of possible losses, and requested the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay Branch, to frame definite proposals.

(a) In view of the difficulties and inconveniences experienced by college students in Bombay, owing to the inadequacy of Hostel accommodation, the Conference suggested the organisation of Students' Co-operative Hostels for male and lady students, in some central locality yand appointed the following committee with powers to add to their number to take necessary steps for the purpose.

Principal J. Mackenzie, Principal M. L. Tannan, Major Higham, Principal B. J. Wadia, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Vergese, Mr. J. K. Parulkar, Seth Ranchhoddas Lotwala, Miss Maltibai Karve, Miss R. Reuben, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar and Prof. H. L. Kaji (convener).

The Conference drew attention to the great need of starting a Co-operative Restaurant in the Fort for the benefit of the clerical staff of the various firms and offices there and a Co-operative Hotel for the middle classes in a central place, where wholesome food and refreshments could be available to them at reasonable rates.

There were also several other resolutions about reducing the fee for audit and other things.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. BREACHES.

MAILS DIVERTED VIA AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, Kotah, at Bayana, B. B. & C. I. Railway wires:—On account of further serious breaches between Bayana and Jajanpatti on Nagda-Muttra section, train service between Bayana and Muttra Junction will not be resumed for about two weeks. The Punjab Mails and Fast Passenger trains are being diverted via Aga, Idgah and Muttra Junction till further notice.

MRS. NAIDU'S HEALTH.

NEXT WEEK'S ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

Owing to indisposition, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is obliged to cancel all her public engagements for the next week.

POLICE CONSTABLES UNDER TRIAL.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

At the Madras High Court to-day 17 constables who are now being tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kumbakonam on a charge under Section 44 of the Police Act for breach of police rules applied for transfer of their case from the file of the above Magistrate to that of a Judge outside the District on the following grounds:—Constable No. 1073 of Kumbakonam Town Station was arrested on a charge of assaulting another constable on July 3rd and locked up for the night. Forty-two constables attached to the station protested against this act and struck work. The District Superintendent of Police visited the place next day and caused enquiries be made which resulted in the suspension for one month of seven constables and the dismissal of 35 including the petitioners. Transfer is particularly urged because the petitioners' complaint in the present case was about the District Superintendent of Police. The District Magistrate had given sanction for the prosecution and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate now trying the case had himself investigated the matter.

The Public Prosecutor agreed that a report might be called from the trying Magistrate. His Lordship has asked for a report and ordered that the proceedings against the petitioners in the Lower Court be stopped temporarily.

SENSATION AT NAGPUR.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A GIRL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 13.

For the last three days a sensation has prevailed among the Hindu community on account of the sudden disappearance of a Hindu girl of twelve years. On search, her dead body was discovered in a garden called Mehdi Bagh, a suburb of Nagpur, where a small section of Mahomedans belonging to the Borha community reside. It is stated that the girl was a daily visitor to the garden for fetching flower, etc.

The postmortem examination showed no signs of violence of any kind. Police enquiries are going on to find out the reasons of the mysterious death.

AN AIRCRAFTSMAN DROWNED.

A KARACHI INCIDENT RECALLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

Aircraftsman Blood of the Royal Air Force was drowned on Wednesday afternoon while bathing on the south shore of Manora Island off Karachi Harbour. Efforts to find the body have, so far, proved fruitless, but search is still being continued. The name of aircraftsman Blood became familiar to the public some months ago in connection with the alleged assault on Mr. R. K. Sidhwa at the Karachi cantonment station. The deceased was arrested as an accused who was alleged to have committed the assault on Mr. Sidhwa and tried by a Court Martial. After having served a considerable time in detention pending the date of the trial the Court Martial acquitted the accused as there was no sufficient evidence to prove the charge against him. Numerous questions regarding the assault have been asked in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Assembly from time to time.

AHMEDABAD NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

MUNICIPALITY TAKES UP MANAGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

The Ahmedabad Municipality accepted unanimously the offer of the National Primary Education Board, Ahmedabad to conduct its 44 schools of boys and girls containing no less than 9,000 students from 16th instant. The President declared that he and his party would leave the Municipality if a substantial minority of public opinion was against them and he would offer all facilities to the opposition to educate public opinion in the matter. The President also related the prompt steps that were taken to checkmate the progress of cholera that has reared its head in the city.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson were the Guests of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, Poona, at Lunch at the Turf Club House on Saturday, the 13th September and afterwards attended the Races in State.

A Jodhpur message says:—Traffic to stations between Kuchnan Road and Asaranda has been restored and traffic to stations beyond Asaranda in up direction is still restricted. A. P.

A later message from Jodhpur, dated the 14th instant says:—

Communication between Ju and Sala has been restored and that between Asaranda and Ju will be restored to-morrow.—A.P.

HIGH COURT.

4TH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CONVICTED OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla and a Common Jury.)

King Emperor,

v.

Mahadoo Baloo.

The accused was charged with committing the offence of Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Gangaram Rama on the 8th of May 1924, punishable under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

The deceased Gangaram lived with his mistress Sitabai and her nephew Rama at Chinchpokli. On the 8th of May 1924, the accused and one Dhondya Govinda went to the chawl and lifted up Rama and carried him to the yard beaind the chawl. Sitabai went to his rescue and Rama escaped. Sitabai was assaulted. She came back to the road in front of the chawl and found the deceased Gangaram standing there. She told him about the assault on Rama whereupon Gangaram told her to report the matter to the Police. The accused came up to Gangaram and gave him two blows on the head with a stick. Gangaram fell down. The accused and Dhondya gave him kicks and fists and the accused trampled upon the body of the deceased. Then the accused and Dhondya brought two big stones and threw them at the deceased. One of them struck the deceased. The deceased was lying on the footpath unconscious. Rama brought a policeman and the deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The deceased left the J. J. Hospital on the 26th of May and was taken to Dr. Bhajeker's Hospital on the 29th May. He died on the 30th May. Dr. Nunan, who performed the post-mortem examination found that 15 ribs were broken, the right lung had collapsed and there was a lot of free blood in the lung. He deposed that the injuries were sufficient to cause death.

The Defence put forward several theories about the occurrence viz., accident, liver complaint owing to drinking, and even self-defence.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of the offence of Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder punishable under the latter part of Sec. 304.

His Lordship convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Mr. M. A. Somjee Barrister-at-Law appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Daruwalla Barrister-at-Law appeared for the Defence.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

Mr. A. R. King the Coroner held an inquest over the body of Deokibai, a Hindu woman, aged 50 years, on the 14th instant. The deceased was a hawker in vegetables and lived with her husband at Lamington Road. She left her house as usual on the 13th instant at 5-30 a.m. and when her husband returned at about 7 p.m. he found his wife dead with injuries on her side and thigh. According to the statement of the neighbours of the deceased, it appeared that Deokibai returned home at amout 6 p.m. and complained to them that she was knocked down by a motor car. She died an hour after.

Further inquiry was adjourned to September 18th

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY RLY. ENGINE.

Died of the results of fracture of the skull sustained by his having been knocked down by an engine of the B. B. C. I. Railway was the verdict of jury and the Coroner at an inquest held over the death of Shanker Sawla, a boy aged 15 years, on Sunday.

The engine driver Mr. DeSouza deposed that on Saturday he was driving a fast local train from Bandra to Grant Road, when the train steamed into the Mahim Station the boy came running across the railway lines to catch a train which was standing. The witness blew his whistle, but the deceased was so near the engine that he was knocked down and died on the spot. The train was instantly stopped.

DEATH DUE TO FALL FROM SECOND FLOOR.

An inquest was held on Sunday by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner over the body of Rambhao Gopal, a millhand residing on the second floor of a chawl at Lalwadi, who died on Saturday under mysterious circumstances. Dr. B. B. Desai, in the course of his evidence stated that three ribs of the deceased had been fractured and in his opinion, the cause of death was haemorrege in the abdomen. The injuries could have been caused by a fall from a high place.

The Coroner and the Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death caused by the deceased having fallen from the second floor of a house apparently by accident.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A LABOURER.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury at an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner on Sunday, touching the death of Madhia a labourer working on the S.S. "Swanley."

The evidence showed that the deceased along with other labourers was engaged on the starboard side of the ship in tilting tubs of coal into a barge below. A tub full of coal was being hauled up by a crane on Saturday, when at the time of emptying it into the barge, the deceased who had to take off the pin, missed the bucket which was swinging and fell downwards into the barge. He was picked up unconscious and removed to another barge where he died shortly after.

GOLF IN AMERICA.

LONDON. Sept. 14.

New York.—The United States has retained the Walker Golf Cup by winning nine matches to three, winning singles by six matches to two.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Philadelphia.—In the remaining matches in the Davis Cup contest, Tilden beat O'Hara Wood 6—2, 6—1, 6—1, and Richards beat Patterson 6—3 7—5, 6—4.—Reuter.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

The Civil Justice Committee completed their Karachi sittings on Friday evening after hearing evidence of Mr. Parasharam Tolaram, B.A., LL.B., representing legal practitioners of Hyderabad District and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Karachi Merchants' Association. The Committee left Karachi last evening for Simla where they will remain for a month to consider evidence taken in various parts of India.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Urgent meeting of Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 15 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 43m
Sept. 16 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 42m
Sept. 17 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 41m
Sept. 18 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 40m
Sept. 19 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Sept 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Sept. 21 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 37m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BHATIA DEATH.

MULJI DAMODER, age 62, died on Saturday, 13th September, 1924, at his residence, Summer Hill, Mathew Road, Chaupati. Uthamna Ceremony will be performed on Monday, 15th September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (B. T.). R45

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day, Minday morning, the 15th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn., 4th Bombay Grenadiers, will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, (Monday) the 15th instant commencing at 6 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's rooms on Tuesday 16th September, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Paper:—"Buddhism and Sankaracharya". By Krishnaji M. Shembavnekar, M.A.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE BANKING ASSN.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. B. F. Madon will deliver a lecture on the "Two Bills of Sir Purshotamdas" today (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Sydenham College Hall, when Mr. J. K. Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will preside.

GANPATI CELEBRATIONS AT ADEN.

Mr. K.R. Kale of Aden celebrated the annual "Ganapati Festivals" at Steamer Point. Lectures were delivered by Mr. Kale on Hindoo Dharma and the 'Ganapati' by Master B. G. Gokhale. Lectures were arranged in the United Indian Club's Theatre. All the guests were At Home at Mr. Kale's. Eatables were distributed to poor men.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Hony. General Secretary writes:—

The Third Session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Students' Conference will be held at Poona in the second week of October. Members wishing to go as delegates are requested to send in their names without delay. A limited number of delegates will be sent without any expense on their part.

Members wishing to have resolutions moved at the Conference should send them to the Hon. General Secretary.

VISHNOI MAHA SABHA.

The third session of the All-India Vishnoi Maha Sabha will be held at Cawnpore on the 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1924. A reception Committee has been formed under the Presidentship of Mr. Nandlall, District Engineer, P.W.D. Allahabad. All Vishnoi gentlemen and Ladies are cordially invited. For further particulars please write to the Secretary, Reception Committee of the Sabha, Cawnpore.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday, September 15th). Wave Length 385 metres, call sign 2 F.V.

1. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte solo—"Andante and Rondo Capriccioso"—Mendelssohn.
2. Mr. G. E. Ash—Song—"Up from somerset."
3. Miss Ivy Austin—Song—Selected.
4. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—"Prelude"—Rachmaninoff.
5. Mr. G. E. Ash—Song—"Parson and Me".
6. Miss Ivy Austin—Song—Selected.
7. News Bulletin.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society was held on Thursday, 11th September, Sir Lallubhai Shah presiding, when Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji J. Modi read a paper on "A Christian Cross with a Pahlavi inscription, recently discovered in the State of Travancore."

Dr. Modi said that the subject of his paper was suggested to him by a letter dated 9th February, 1924, from Mr. A. R. Rammatha Ayaar, the Superintendent of Archaeology in the Travancore State accompanied by a print of a Christian Cross "which was recently discovered at Kadamattam, in the Travancore State having a Pahlavi inscription engraved on a canoying ribbon round it." A photo-lith of the Cross has since then appeared in the Indian Antiquary of June 1924 with a short note by Mr. T. K. Joseph. Three such crosses with Pahlavi inscriptions have been found in the Madras Presidency, two in the Church at Vaiya Palli at Kottayam and one in the Church of the Madonna on the great Mount near Madras. Attempts have been made to read the Pahlavi inscription on the Cross in the Mount Church by different Pahlavi scholars but no two scholars have agreed and are likely to agree in any exact reading and rendering. As Dr. West has said, there are only three words in the inscription for which there can be little doubt. But the sense is significent. It refers to Messiah and his sufferings. Dr. Modi submitted his reading and version of the newly discovered Cross. It also referred to the sufferings of Messiah and Dr. Modi thought, that it pointed to the country from which the worshipper who offered it came, as being Nineveh or Babylon. The person who offered it was Mar Shapur which name can also be read in another way. The Christians who came and settled on the Malabar Coast are believed to have come from some part of the Persian Dominion in the time of the Sassanids.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

A Gorakhpur correspondent writes:—

A meeting of the General body of the Reception Committee of the 18th U. P. Provincial Conference is to be held on 31st October and the following days at Gorakhpur. The following names were suggested to the District Congress Committee for the Presidentship:—1. Purushotamdas Tandon, 2. Maulana Shaukat Ali 3. B. Shri Prakash, 4. Dr. Syed Mahmood, 5. Prof. Ramdass Gaur, 6. Shri Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, 7. Maulana Tasdak Ahmad Sherwani, 8. Babu Sampurnand, 9. Dr. Moni Lal.

All the District Congress Committees of the Provinces are requested to send their recommendations to this Office upto 7th October, 1924.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1924.

THE WAR-OFFICE OCTOPUS.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra's deputation to England has necessarily provoked considerable comment, and Government are by no means well-advised in their silly game of "hush-hush" about the object and purport of the mission, and the authority invested in the missionary. On the one hand, we are told, the decisions or arrangements made by Sir B. N. Mitra cannot be, will not be, binding upon India; and yet, in the same breath, the spokesmen of the Government have declared that Sir Bhupendra is invested with the fullest powers! What, then, is the true position? Is or is not Sir Bhupendra authorised by the Government of India to represent their case against the War Office experts and, if possible, to settle the dispute? If he is, what is the position of the Indian Legislative Assembly, which has not even been consulted, but is simply confronted with a *fait accompli*? If he is not, then why depute him at all? Surely, the position demands an immediate and searching inquiry from the Legislative Assembly, and a clear and definite reply from the Government.

This grave constitutional issue apart, the case on its merits is not a whit less interesting. In the current year's budget, the military charges of the Government of India in England are given as Rs. 15.32 crores, of which the War Office charges on Effective Services alone come to about Rs. 9 crores. The Inchcape Committee has summarily disposed of the entire question, with only two paragraphs of any lasting interest at all. On the famous (?) capitation rate for British soldiers serving in India it observes: "The settlement of 1908 (£11-8-0) was in the nature of a compromise and it is not possible to split up the total charge into the various components entering into the cost. We recommend that the conclusion of a fresh regular settlement should be expedited, and suggest that the most equitable arrangement will be to base the payment on the number of troops sent out and the cost of training them, to fix a separate rate for the technical services, and to allocate the cost to the War Office of training recruits between the India Office and the War Office *pro rata* to the normal colour service in each country, subject to a due allowance for the potential value to the British Government of returned men available for the reserve." This does not at all touch the fundamental question whether we need maintain at India's expense any British army at all in India; and even if we need, whether we should do so at four times the cost of the Indian army, man for man. Is Sir B. N. Mitra entitled to, and will he, raise this grave issue of fundamental policy in consonance with the latest decision of the Indian Legislature on the Services? Without finally settling such fundamentals, how can we hope to settle permanently the recurring disputes at all?

If, on the other hand, Sir B. N. Mitra is deputed to discuss the more urgent (but also merely detail) questions in dispute, like those Mr. McWatters enunciated during the Delhi session in reply to a question asked by Sir Purshottamdas in July last year, the amount involved is very considerable and may certainly justify a special deputation. The dispute in connection with the pensions charge claimed by the War Office against India alone amounts to £ 25 million and may even exceed £ 40 million. The Persian Expedition charges (unknown amount) and charges on account of the surplus officers in the Indian Army (£ 5 million) may account for another big sum in dispute. But while conceding that items like these justify the deputation of an officer of the standing of Sir B. N. Mitra, we hold that the deputation will prove wholly futile, if the Government of India do not lay down, in consultation with the Legislative Assembly, the principles on which the negotiations are to be conducted, or give their representative the clearest possible instructions. The British War Office has always acted in the past like an insatiate octopus fastening its tentacles upon the Indian Treasury. Lacking the support of the people of India in the past, the Government of India have always proved weak and ineffective even when they have protested against the exactions of the War Office. We have no reason to believe that the mentality of the War Office experts (?) has changed. But the Government of India will forward their cause—assuming that it is identical with that of India—very considerably, if they take the Legislative Assembly into their confidence, and strengthen the hands of their representative by giving him instructions based on the authority of the representatives of the Indian people.

"KING" HUSSEIN'S PLIGHT.

So little authentic news about happenings in Central Arabia is vouchsafed to us by the ordinary purveyors of that commodity that the Indian public generally and Indian Muslims in particular will do well not to be misled by the cables which Reuter's Cairo correspondent has been sending during the last two or three days. The first cable gave us the following blood-curdling information:

"The journal 'Ahram' publishes under reserve a telegram from Mecca, signed by numerous inhabitants, declaring that the Wahabis have entered Taif, burned houses, destroyed towns including that of Abdul Aag and Ibn Abbas, and also killed the Ulema, old men, women and children. The signatories ask in the name of justice that an end will be put to those crimes."

On the same day the following London cable was also received:

"The 'Morning Post' draws attention to the possibility of Ibn Saud occupying Mecca after the Wahabis' capture of Taif. The paper states that a serious situation may thereby arise which would reverberate throughout the Mahomedan world. The paper is of opinion that Hussein may take refuge in Jeddah. Sir Henry Dobbs has curtailed his leave and left for Bhagdad."

A perusal between the lines of these two messages makes one thing quite clear, namely, that "King" Hussein's position is seriously threatened. "King" Hussein's treachery to Islam and his maladministration—of which a tragic proof was given recently when several thousand pilgrims met an agonising death on the desert road between Mecca and Medina—have disgusted the Arabs and have alienated their sympathies from him and his family. The revolt of the Arabs has found expression in the efforts of Ibn Saud and Imam Yahya to expose the pretensions of Hussein and his sons to the hegemony of Arabia. The throne of Feisul remains as insecure as ever as is evident from the fact that Sir Henry Dobbs has been obliged to curtail his leave and has left for Baghdad. But it is his father who has, for the present, to bear the brunt of the Arab opposition and attack. That he has all but lost his "Kingdom" is clear from the later Cairo message which after stating that "hitherto there is no news indicating whether the Wahabis intend to attack Mecca, but it appears that all the Hashimite forces have concentrated on the region of Taif, leaving only a small force of police in Mecca" adds the significant statement that "it is considered improbable that the tribes will rally to King Hussein." The men who compose these tribes, whatever their faults, are true Muslims, and as such will not raise their little finger to save from his Nemesis one whom they and the Muslim world in general regard as a traitor to Islam. The inspired message from Mecca regarding the alleged excesses by the forces of Ibn Saud, is characteristic of the past record of Sheriff Hussein and the Muslim world will insist on more trustworthy information before accepting his testimony against those who are better Muslims than he and the fast-dwindling ranks of his supporters are. Ibn Saud has been practically the master of Arabia and it was only by bribing him with a heavy subsidy that the British were able to save the petty and insecure "Kingdom" of Sheriff Hussein from falling into his hands. Now that the payment of the subsidy has ceased, Ibn Saud, who embodies in his person at once the national aspirations of the Arab and the newborn reforming zeal of the Muslim, is free to emancipate Hedjaz from the sinister domination of those who betrayed the cause of Islam.

CAPTURE MUNICIPALITIES!

We congratulate the Congress Municipal party of Madras on the election of their candidates, though only 7 to begin with, to the local Corporation. The Congressmen of Madura also deserve to be applauded on capturing five out of the nine seats contested by them. These initial gains may look paltry to Bombay readers who are not unused to more brilliant victories in the city and the moffussil. And yet if the "Swarajya" and the "Hindu" can be trusted to reflect the mind of our Southern Nationalists they are verily in ecstasies over what are the first fruits of Congress effort in this direction. We may be sure that our Southern brethren are not a whit inferior to us either in intellectual attainments or organising power and their backwardness can only be ascribed to the insufficient attention paid so far to municipal activities by political bodies. However, better late than never. We hope the slogan "capture the municipalities" will now reverberate throughout South India as it has already done in the North, and the next elections will show Congressmen as firmly seated in power in Southern municipalities as they are to-day in the best local bodies in Gujarat.

Notes of the Day.

A Victory for the East.

The Central Khilafat Committee has none too soon appealed to all the Muslims of India to offer prayers on Friday next for the victory of the Riffs in the war of independence they are waging against the "civilised" power of Spain. Perhaps Spain will have suffered by that time an irretrievable disaster towards which it is speedily heading. For the redoubtable Abdul Kerim is fast entrapping the main Spanish army of about 80,000. We are further definitely informed that the Riffs have captured all posts on the road from Tetuan to Sheshuan and the Moorish force of 7,000 has invested the latter after cutting off its water supply. When fully consummated this will undoubtedly be a remarkable victory. As the old Khilafat in its palmy days extended over an almost continuous area covering three continents from Cordova to Delhi it is no wonder that the success of the Riffs should reverberate throughout the entire Muslim world. We would, however, rather view it as another chapter in the resurgence of the East. It can also be viewed as a failure of the British policy in Morocco. For, it was Britain that incited and permitted Spain in the beginning of the present century to acquire the homelands of the Riffs with a view to oust Germany from Morocco.

Two Liberal Stalwarts.

The voting in the Legislative Assembly on Pundit Motilal Nehru's amendment reveals the crushing nature of the Government's defeat on the Lee recommendations. The majority on the national side included, besides the Swarajists and the Independents, nominated members like Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dr. S. K. Datta. The 48 votes which were cast on the Government side, consisted mostly of officials and their creatures and sycophants. Mr. Novroji Dumasia, an elected member, was, of course, in the Government lobby—a humiliating reminder to Parsi voters of Bombay who helped to send him to the Assembly. And the solitary Sir Sivaswami Iyer was accompanied by another nominated Liberal stalwart. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, revealing the perversity of the Liberal mind which was responsible for the unpatriotic compromise endorsed by the Basus and the Samarths. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad made one of the most damning indictments of the Lee Report when he declared that the Commission had failed to solve the real problem before the country, namely, that of making members of the services servants, in the true sense of the word, as they were in other countries and not masters and arbitrators, and yet he gave his suport to its proposals which, according to another Liberal, Mr. Chintamani, are altogether unacceptable, the implications of some of them being galling to the self-respect of Indians!

Lord Olivier's Choice.

However, these aberrations of the Liberal mentality apart, the vote of the Assembly has clearly and unmistakably indicated the national determination to reject proposals which are calculated to strengthen "the hold of the Empire over India" and to insist on such a radical change in the system of government as will give the representatives of the people full control over the administration and those who now carry it on. The bold stand that the Assembly has taken on this issue is already beginning to have its effect. The London "Times," for instance, while emphasising the obvious that the Secretary of State can insist upon the provision of necessary grants for pay and allowances of the Services without the Assembly's consent, realises that the Government of India are face to face with a most difficult problem. For, "it is one thing to certify new expenditure and another to find new means of revenue." So, the Secretary of State is told that it will be better if he finds "means to revive the spirit of the Services without intensifying the regrettable hostility of Indian politicians." The Indian politicians have shown the way of doing so, by offering the olive branch of a committee of the Assembly to examine the grievances of the Services. They have no desire to be unjust to the Services, but are anxious to redress their legitimate grievances, if any, subject to the all-prevailing consideration that they will not be asked to lay the axe at the root of the people's liberties. It is for Lord Olivier to make the choice—either to accept the olive branch or to flout India and prove, once again, the sham character of the "Reforms."

Sir Surendranath's Lament.

We wonder if Sir Surendranath Bannerjea wanted to convince himself or his small coterie of friends and admirers about the disastrous result of Swarajist victory in Bengal when he aired his timid and reactionary views before a representative of the "Statesman." We shall leave him to fight the Governor of Bengal for misjudging the vote against Ministers' salaries and taking over the charge of the transferred subjects instead of merely changing the personnel of the Ministers. There he wars against his company which can take care of itself. But what should we think of the hero of the first Swaraj agitation and the erstwhile uncrowned king of Bengal when he gravely talks about his province being permanently placed among backward provinces on account of the suspension of dyarchy and its proved unfitness to govern itself? Well, Sir Surendranath cannot have it both ways. The Governor's assumption of the transferred departments is due either to his folly or the recklessness of the Council. If it is due to the former then he need not expatiate on the folly of the Swarajists. And if it is due to the latter, he need not so loudly protest against the ruins of the ministry. What, however, strikes us more is the obtuse angle of our valiant knight's vision and the weak-kneed attitude assumed by him. What is acclaimed as a jubilant victory throughout the land is to Sir Surendranath a matter of humiliation and despair!

Only Two Votes?

And then Sir Surendranath speaks about the resolution against the Ministers having been carried almost by an accidental majority of only two votes which does not represent the correct opinion of Bengal. Now he is quite right when he says that *pucca* Swarajists are in a minority in the Council and the position might have been changed by a little shuffling and some Independents' votes. We shall leave him to console himself with rosy pictures of what might have happened if the sensible Independents had not entered into an unholy alliance with the Swarajists. But the whole province will challenge him when he speaks about the unrepresentative character of the adverse vote. For, apart from the 26 officials and non-official nominees and 18 representatives of the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians, there remain only 22 elected members in the whole lot of the famous 66 ministerialists. Again subtract the 2 Ministers from these 22 and you have 20 pitted against 68 popular members, thus giving them an overwhelming popular majority of 48 instead of the apparently poor majority of 2. Nor was the purely Mahomedan majority ranged against the Ministers less striking than the general one. For out of 20 Mahomedans who voted for the Ministers (as against the 21 who voted against him) we must deduct the 2 Ministers, 1 Executive Councillor 2 Government nominees 5 title-holders and 4 who had "personal relationship with or other obligations to them". So here also we have really only 6 independent Mahomedans who voted against the 21 patriots. These facts speak for themselves and convince every impartial reader that the majority against Ministers, however small apparently, was solid and overwhelming from the popular point of view and reflected truly and forcibly the correct opinion of Bengal.

BIKANER'S INDISCRETION.

A HUMILIATING ROLE.

(BY. G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

The Maharaja of Bikaner seems to be this year's prizeboy of the Indian bureaucracy. The egregious speech which he delivered at the Assembly of the League of Nations of Geneva reflects neither credit on his statesmanship nor upon his patriotism. An Indian autocrat despotic in his own State, sitting side by side with the representatives of the self-governing countries is a sight incongruous in the extreme. Perhaps the resplendent jewellery and the costume of an Indian Prince may add to the picturesqueness of the view and the spectacular glory of the scene. But otherwise what is there common between an Indian Prince and the representatives of self-governing Nations? The Indian Prince is an embodiment of a bygone stage of a civilization representing the worst type of personal and autocratic rule while the other members of the League represent self-governing countries pulsating with sentiments of liberty and anxious to advance the interests of their own countrymen. The Indian Prince has no international existence and as such he cannot take any authoritative and effective part in the deliberations of the League. He is there by sufferance only. He is not chosen by the people of India. Neither is he elected by the free and unfettered votes of the member of his exalted order. If he is in the good books of the Foreign and Political Department and has the opportunity to frequent Government House at Delhi he is chosen by the sweet will of the bureaucracy. He therefore naturally feels obliged to echo the sentiments of the politicals in season and out of season.

A Policy of Disturst.

We fail to see the mentality of the High Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes when he was advocating the reduction of armaments and also insisting in the some breath upon maintaining vast garrisons on the Northern Frontier of India. When pretending to pose as a great statesman of international status he had an oblique eye to please the military autocrats of India. He said that the princes in India had an ardent interest in securing peace. This has been demonstrated by the enthusiastic response which the Indian Princes gave during the time of the Great War. The vast assistance in men, money and ammunations and other stores which the Princes gave spontaneously and ungrudgingly during the crises of Imperial magnitude, has proved beyond a shadow of doubt the unshakable loyalty of the Indian Princes. But we ask the Maharaja of Bikaner to bear testimony to the fact whether the British Government has fully reciprocated this feeling by placing implicit confidence in the loyalty and allegiance of the Indian Princes. Is not His Highness aware of the righteous indignation of many distinguished and exalted Princes in Central India at the want of trust and confidence displayed by military authorities in the matter of equipment and efficient training of the Indian State Forces? Many Indian Princes who were privileged to take part on the field during the Great War were entrusted with trivial duties and many times posted as A. D. C.'s. to the Commanding Officer, merely to do the duties of errand-boys. Has the Maharaja never heard of the galling mortification which many scions of Indian princely families bitterly experienced during the Great War? Did the Maharaja of Bikaner lend his support warmly and zealously to a scheme of a Military College solely for the use of Indian States and proposed by a distinguished Prince of his order? The Indian Princes would very willingly undertake the duties of defending the frontier and lightening the task of the British Government and relaxing the burden on the Indian tax-payer if only the British Government abandons its present policy and places trust and confidence in the gallant and loyal Indian Princes.

What He should have said

When the Maharaja of Bikaner was echoing the common-place platitudes of the complex problem of the frontier and the discharge of responsibilities for the security of 31 millions of people who form one-fifth of the human race we fail to see how he conveniently forgot the fact that the Government did not give any facilities either to the people of British India or to the people of Indian States in the matter of self-defence. The British Government has woefully failed in giving military education to the people. It has deliberately withheld all positions of trust and confidence, initiative and direction from the Indian people. It has shown lamentable disregard for Indianizing the official rank in the Indian Army. These facts are too well known. We expected the Maharaja of Bikaner to state these facts plainly to his hearers and use the great opportunity which he got in being invited to this League, in narrating the disabilities under which one-fifth of the human race was labouring in this country and the manner in which the manhood of the nation was being stunted everyday by a policy of distrust systematically maintained by the bureaucracy. If the Maharaja of Bikaner had discharged his duties as a true son of India and a real representative of the Indian aristocracy he would have won admiration of the 31 millions of people who inhabit this vast country. We are extremely sorry to find that with his anxiety to placate the Indian politicals and the Indian bureaucracy but for whom he would not have got entrance to the Assembly, he has betrayed the cause of the Indian people and brought discredit on the Indian aristocracy. The members

(Continued on page 8.)

REJECTION OF LEE PROPOSALS

LONDON DIE-HARDS' LAMENT.

GOVT. URGED TO IGNORE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Legislative Assembly's rejection of the Lee Report does not perturb the Sunday papers.

The "Sunday Times" says that the time is far distant and may never come at all when order can be maintained in a cockpit of clashing creeds and nationalities without British guidance and British power. The paper hopes that Lord Olivier and Lord Reading will be at one in deciding quickly that despite the Assembly's vote the recommendations of the Report must still be carried out.

The "Observer" considers that the Government of India's task in applying the report by extra-parliamentary method has been, if anything, simplified by the Swarajists' tactics. They have not spared any pains to demonstrate their intention of sweeping every grain of reason and responsibility from their policy if it can be called one.

Referring to the Swarajists' attitude the paper says there may be some emotional satisfaction to be had out of voting for what you know to be impracticable and impolitic but it leads apart from self-control through which in every self-governing country in the world self-government has been reached and maintained. The Swaraj movement from this standpoint is becoming more and more retrograde.—Reuter.

FRENCH MISSION TO ANGORA

GREAT IMPORTANCE ATTACHED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Paris.—"Matin" says, General Magin, who started for Angora yesterday on Government mission is intended to prepare a full and cordial resumption of Franco-Turkish political and economic relations. The mission to which great importance is attached, will last for several months.—Reuter.

DORTMUND ZONE.

FRENCH TROOPS EVACUATING.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Cologne.—The French troops are gradually evacuating the Dortmund zone, only skeleton forces remaining in Oelsenkirachen, Bochum and Oberhausen. Railway officials are returning in large numbers.—Reuter.

TOWARDS A COMMON PROGRAMME.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE IN SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Discussions are proceeding between Mrs. Annie Besant and Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and other political leaders now in Simla for a common programme of work towards the attainment of Swaraj. The latest views of Mahatma Gandhi contained in "Young India," received yesterday, are receiving attention of all Swarajists and non-Swarajists. But prominent among them refuse to express themselves just at present.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 14.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this morning from Ahmedabad and is staying with Mr. Mohamed Ali.

A P. & O. MAILBOAT LAUNCHED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A P. & O. passenger mailboat has been launched and will sail shortly between London and Bombay. The vessel whose tonnage is 16,000 has seven decks. She is oilburner and can do seventeen knots an hour. Each of her bunks is fitted with warm and cold air control.

The name of the new P. & O. passenger mailboat is "Ranpura."—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG SUB-INSPECTOR MURDER CASE.

JURY'S VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY"

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 13.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty against Premchand Dutt, accused in the Sub-Inspector murder case, to-day.

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AKALI JATHA FROM AMERICA

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

CITIZENS' WARM RECEPTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The Shahidi Jatha from America consisting of about forty Akali Sikhs arrived in Calcutta this afternoon by the steamer "Las Sang". A large gathering was present at the Outram Ghat to accord them a reception. Immediately on their alighting from the steamer all the members of the Jatha were garlanded amidst cries of "Sat Sri Akal" "Bandemataram" and "Allaho Akbar." The members of the Jatha are staying at the local Gurudwara. They are expected to leave for Amritsar day after to-morrow.

AKHAND PATH DAY.

CELEBRATION STARTS FROM SUNDAY

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13.

The Parbandhak Committee starts celebration of the 'Akhand Path Day' to-morrow for, exactly a year ago, that is, on 14th September, 1923, the alleged interruption in Akhand Path or incessant reading of the Akhand Path at Jaito took place. The celebration in Amritsar will take the form of a procession and the collection of a five annas fund. Similar demonstrations have been ordered for other Sikh districts by the Parbandhak Committee. Counter demonstrations are being organised by the Publicity Committees and it is learnt that 'Dewan' for this purpose has been arranged by the moderate Sikhs in village Kusel.

CAPTURE OF TWO BABBAR AKALIS,

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13.

Khan Akramali Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, made a very smart capture the other day when he arrested two Babbar Akalis, Nikka Singh of village Allowal in Amritsar District and Dewan Singh of Amritsar. The former who was arrested at Kasur is alleged to be implicated in five dacoities and four murders. Both of them have been sent to Jullunder where police investigation about the Babbar Akalis is proceeding.

While not much is heard these days of such desperate murderous gangs, stray culprits of this type are believed to be running from place to place.

GULBARGA GOONDAS CONDEMNED.

HINDU-MUSLIM MEETING AT DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 14.

Yesterday Dharwar witnessed a function unique in the whole of India. Hindus and Mussalmans combined in a big meeting called for the purpose of expressing horror and deep indignation at the outrages committed at Gulburga by some Mahomedan goondas in desecrating and demolishing Hindu Temples and condemning the perpetrators for their un-Islamic conduct. The meeting was originally convened for Hindus only but a large number of Muslims turned up to participate in the function, which subsequently turned into a conjoint one of both the Hindus and Moslems. Mr. Pathan, M.L.C. presided. The Municipal President who was one of the conveners of the meeting explained the object of the meeting as being that of expressing their righteous indignation at the actions of some Mahomedan goondas of Gulburga. A resolution was then adopted purporting to the same. The meeting further thought that it was high time that the leaders of both the Hindu and Mussalman communities should try to maintain and improve the good social relations between the two communities. A resolution expressing deep sympathy with those that have unfortunately become the victims of the outrages was also adopted. The President, Mr. Pathan, expressed his entire agreement of the propositions on behalf of the whole Muslim community of Dharwar. He was deeply moved by the account of the outrages and was thoroughly ashamed of the actions of the Muslim goondas. He cited instances from the life of the Prophet which forbade violence for the propagation of one's religion. The Prophet had asked his followers to help and protect and fight for the sanctity of other religions. Mr. Pathan made a fervent appeal to the leaders of both the communities to strive their utmost in actual practice to preserve and promote Hindu-Muslim unity in the country. It was also agreed that copies of the resolutions should be sent to important social religious and political organisations of all communities in India.

(Continued from column 5.)

years, and was it not their duty to serve their country faithfully and loyally. He assured the other communities of the readiness of Parsis to co-operate with them and to serve the country and to give their lives if necessary in the service of their dear Motherland.

With a vote of thanks by Mr. K. J. Wadia the proceedings terminated.

LEE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

ASSEMBLY'S OVERWHELMING VERDICT.

HOME MEMBER'S FINAL ATTEMPT

SIR CHIMANLAL IN OFFICIAL LOBBY!

(Associated Press.)

Simla, 12th September.

At seven this evening the Legislative Assembly divided and carried Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment on Lee Report by sixty eight votes against forty six.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

A series of frank and outspoken speeches by the representatives of several interests were made to-day in the Legislative Assembly in the debate on the Lee Commission's report which, as expected, resulted in a huge Government defeat, the amendment of Pandit Motilal Nehru being carried amidst deafening applause by 68 to 46 votes. There was never in the Legislative Assembly such a great difference in number between the supporters of Government and the oppositionists and the fact that those who voted for Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment included Dr. S. K. Datta (nominated representative of the Indian Christian community) who made one of the best speeches to-day, was a significant event. The debate lasting for over seven hours was throughout of a very high level and although some of the arguments were repeated they lost none of their force, whether they came from the Government side or the side of non-officials. The Chair was very judicious in selection of speakers, but Sir Alexander Muddiman really disappointed every one when he wounded up the debate. On the side of Government Sir Basil Blackett made the best contribution although his citation of figures and other statistics meant to upholster a weak case bewildered the Assembly. The European commercial community had their strong representative in Mr. Wilson who threatened non-co-operation with Government if the recommendations of the Lee Report were in any way whittled down. Other European members, including Mr. Hudson and Mr. Syke, stood by Mr. Wilson, but the day started with Mr. Calvert, a Punjab civilian who bewailed the lot of the servicemen and shed more tears for them than even Lord Inchcape in the Lords' debate. Mr. Calvert described the enormous good to India done by the Civil servicemen in Irrigation, Railways and several other channels of revenue producing character. This was his justification for the acceptance of the report, but Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas served Mr. Calvert very well by asking what was the cost of living in India compared with the increase in the pay to the services. Sir Basil Blackett could not supply the Bombay member with these statistics, but he bored the House on figures as to the very little burden to the Indian taxpayer by the carrying out of the financial proposals of the Commission. He informed that there would be a saving of 12 lakhs in remitting overseas pay in sterling and Sir Basil through other forms of financial jugglery presented a very innocent picture of the Lee Commission's report. Having done this he tried to ridicule the amendment of Pandit Motilal as containing mere controversial statements with an exuberance of adjectival flavour. He alluded to Pandit Motilal's wooden horse by referring to the famous wooden horse in the Trojan war and remarked that Pandit Motilal and his friends were carrying that horse with the help of the steel frame officials so that they might storm the citadel and realise self-government which all wanted. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's speech was the shortest but had everything in it. He was all praise to the European element in the services, but he complained that the constitution of the services in India should not be decided by an authority six thousand miles off. Sir Chimanlal pleaded that the Civilians should be really servants and not masters and this vital question had been left unsolved by the Royal Commission. Sir Chimanlal's plea was for abolition of recruitment in England until the question of constitutional advance was next considered but as for present incumbents he was prepared to grant all the pecuniary relief suggested by the Lee Commission. This view of Sir Chimanlal was more or less the same as that of his Liberal colleague Sir Sivaswami Iyer. These two Moderate stalwarts differed from the Nationalist only in regard to the methods of granting relief to the present servicemen having spoken so well against recruitment in England. We expected their support to the Nationalists, but it was surprising to see these two members in the Government lobby and against Pandit Motilal's amendment. One can understand that they were nominated members, but so also was Dr. S. K. Datta and yet Dr. Datta not only spoke against the Government resolution in true Christian style, but also voted against Government. Could not the two Liberal leaders have followed the nominated member of the Indian Christian community? Of course, the Nationalist Party was not sorry for the behaviour of these two Knights, but Government's strength in carrying out the recommendations of the Lee Commission is derived from the votes of such Indians.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Patel (both Bombay members) were as candid and outspoken as they could be. The former remarked that the Lee Commission should have completed their picture of relief to servicemen by granting them free food, while the latter in his characteristical style maintained the attitude of consigning the report to the waste paper basket and if that was not the manly course for the Assembly then let Government adopt, he said, its brutal methods of certifying the money necessary for the services.

Mr. Jinnah occupied nearly half an hour with a well balanced and well thought out speech earning the applause both of the non-official and official sections of the Assembly. He emphasised the support of such persons like Sir Chimanlal and Sir

(Continued on next page.)

BELGAUM CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

MAHATMA UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Sept 14.

Out of the twenty provinces, Gujarat made no nomination for the presidentship of the Belgaum Congress. Five provinces have finally nominated Mahatma Gandhi and alternately Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Berar has nominated Mr. Narshima Chintaman Kelkar, Burma's final nomination has not yet been received but Burma's first nomination was Mahatma Gandhi and all the other provinces have finally nominated Mahatma Gandhi alone.

The Reception Committee to-day unanimously accepted Mahatma Gandhi as the President of the Belgaum Congress.

BE FRIENDLY TO INDIA

FOLLOW FOREFATHERS' FOOTSTEPS.

DR. J. J. MODY'S ADVICE TO PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Rathistar Mandal there was a great gathering of Parsis on Khordadsal Day (Sunday) at the C. J. Hall, Dr. J. J. Mody presiding. Among those present were Main-ul-Mulk, the Persian Consul and M. Levi, the French Consul. Mrs. Naidu was ill and was unable to attend.

Dr. J. Mody in a few words spoke of the significance of the Khordadsal, which was observed by them since time immemorial, and on which day great events had taken place in their history.

There were readings from the sacred Gathas and the Shahanama, in the interval.

Mrs. Hodgkinson wished the Parsi community a happy new year. The Parsi community was always known for its great activities for the social welfare, uplift and education of this great city and the Presidency. Although the Parsis were a small community, in this city and in this country they met with Parsi charities everywhere. While they had done much for their adopted country in the past, she expected even more from them in the future, and she looked up to the Parsi community to serve as a link between all the races, all the nations and all the communities to bring them together in love and service for India.

DR. J. J. MODY'S ADVICE TO PARSIS.

The Chairman said on behalf of his community he heartily reciprocated the sentiments expressed by the previous speaker, and wished well of all the communities in Bombay and this country, irrespective of race, colour and creed. He advised his community to be true and loyal to the words, which the first Parsis said, on their first landing in India to the then ruling Hindu Raja. They should always try to be friends of India, because it was their country. India was hospitable to them and they must return that hospitality by striving to follow in the foot steps of their forefathers and be friendly to the country and do service to it by all means in their power.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he had come there to hear Mrs. Naidu whose speech would have given them new inspiration, new vision and would have uplifted them. He thought there was greater pleasure and instruction in hearing Mrs. Naidu than in attending clubs and dancing classes, and "sales" and he hoped they would invite Mrs. Naidu again and hear her valuable words of advice. He would, however, speak a few words to them on the same subject as Mrs. Naidu was going to speak to them. He hoped there would be many more occasions like this when all the communities would be brought together for bringing about good relations between them. On the last occasion he had spoken to them on the necessity of establishing an arbitration court which would save them many thousands of rupees. Another thing was to bring to their notice the words of advice which Mahatma Gandhi had given them in the "Sanj Vartaman." He had told them that the duty of a rich man was to lighten the burden of sufferings of the poor. He agreed there could be no greater duty than that, and he asked the rich Parsis not to waste their money on foreign luxuries, but to spend it for the good of the poor.

He was sorry that Parsis were receding in the background more and more, and not leading the other communities as they were doing a few years ago. Parsis were going down, as a political and social force. That was because they were not following the lead given to them by men like Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta. While the other communities had their own political associations to look after their interests and to make their voice heard, the Parsis were without any such political organisation. That was because they had no leader now to lead the Parsi community, along with other communities in the forefront of battle. Their chairman had reminded them of the promises the first Parsi immigrants into India had given to the Hindu rulers. It was not enough to remain aloof without harming other communities. What was essential was to work with the other communities in the city for the good of the city and of their great country. He hoped they would seriously take up the idea of starting a political organisation for Parsis.

M. Levi then gave away the prizes to the winners. Both the Consuls spoke a few words wishing the community a happy new year.

MR. BANAJI WELCOMED.

Mr. B. S. Banaji was then publicly welcomed and thanked for his services to the Parsi religion. Mr. Banaji had toured round the world and lectured on the Zoroastrian religion in many countries.

Mr. Banaji said he had travelled more than 25,000 miles round the world, and he gave his experiences of America. He was called "Gandhi-man" there, because he was an Indian; the 'bus conductor and the taxi-driver equally wanted him to tell more about the Mahatma and he did not think that any other Indian was more known in America and the West or was more revered. Indians were honoured there because they came from a country from which Gandhiji came. Even in the Christian churches in America they preached in the name of Gandhiji, and Revd. Holmes and Bishop Fisher compared him to Christ and called him the living Christ. He asked his community to follow the lead given them by men like Dadabhai and Mehta. Parsis were given protection and refuge in India for the last 1,200

(Continued in column 2)

OUR POONA LETTER

ANTI-BRAHMIN ACTIVITIES.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

The Ganesh festival which was the talk and the excitement of the city for the last ten days ended on Friday as every year with a big, procession of the idols of Ganpati, all the 'Melas' in their various uniforms making the ceremony musical, with the high raised beautiful carriages and chariots carrying the splendidly artistic idols in them, with the thronged streets that looked like moving with the procession, with rows of houses and windows live with onlookers on both sides, with the leaders and other notable citizens of the city accompanying it all and capping the whole marching army as it were. Annually the procession starts from the Reay Market and stops at the Lakdipool where, on the green turf of the Deccan Gymkhana the closing speech is delivered by the foremost citizen. When Lok. Tilak was an active figure in politics, he gave the honour to the late Annasaheb Patwardhan. After his death, it was the turn of Lok. Tilak himself to throw down the curtain. Then followed in his shoes Mr. N. C. Kelkar. But this year he being absent in Simla, it was left for Mr. Lavate, the Vice-President of the Municipality, to perform the last ceremony.

Well, I cannot say that the Ganesh festival passed away absolutely quietly. Some head-breaking did take place at least twice during the space of ten days The thing is that in the 'Melas' there are three parties. The first is the Swarajya Party, the second is the No-change Party and the last is the Non-Brahman Party. The first abuses the second in its songs, the second vilifies the first and the third calumniates both indecently, offensively and immoderately. The 'Melas' professing to be sympathetic to the Swaraj'ya heap ridicule upon Mahatma Gandhi and the No-change party 'Melas' wreak their vengeance by tearing the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar to tatters. The 'Melas' of the last group aim their shafts on the Brahman class in general. It is this rank abuse of Brahmans that lead to breaking of heads once before the Jogeshwari temple and secondly, and more deliberately, in the "Kesari—Mahratta" office itself. The non-Brahmans have long been bearing a grudge against Lok. Tilak and then against Mr. N. C. Kelkar with redoubled force, especially because he published the correspondence that was carried on for long between high Government officials and the late Maharajah of Kolhapur with the object of killing the Indian nationalist movement outright.

SATYA-SHODHAKS.

The Non-Brahman 'Melas' conducted openly or secretly, and in fact all the Satya-shodhakas have been attempting to break the heads of the Brahmans in the Gaikwad Wada for the last three years. But for the last two years the attempt did not go beyond fisticuffs. This year there was a regular fight and the Satya-shodaki 'Melas' did not scruple to throw stones and break lamps to pieces, when on Thursday night the wild Satya-shodaki 'Melas' were refused admission into the Gaikwad Wada. Some two years back, it has no doubt been the practice for all the 'Melas' of the city to appear before the Ganpati set up in the Wada of the original founder of the festivity. But last year the managers of the Wada had decided to allow only the invited 'Melas.' As a matter of fact, the Satya-shodhakas had no business to force entry. But it was their design to do so.

They took vengeance on Friday night after the procession of Ganpatis had dispersed. The Police had taken good care to keep the Non-Brahman crowd under severe control and did not let them go until the whole assembly had retired after the procession. In hot haste the people stood before the statue of Tilak and abused it in the most rabid way. In the midst of their abuse of Tilak some gentleman cried "Tilak Maharaj-ki-Jai." This was quite sufficient as a match to ignite the train laid by the fanatic Non-Brahmans. The man was pursued by more than a hundred 'lathi-walla' Satya-shodhakas. He entered an adjacent municipal office and through it he escaped. The intoxicated mob broke open the doors and the windows, caught hold of the poor clerk sitting there and beat him blue, so that even now it is impossible to say whether he will recover. At the time when the statue was unveiled at the hands of Pandit Motilal Nehru certain persons had apprised Mr. N. C. Kelkar that these Satya-shodhakas were bent upon creating mischief. Thus all their designs were frustrated and what they could not do when Tilak was alive, they did on Friday night at 11 p.m.

It seems that the Satyashodhakas want to bring a new element of arson and riot here as they have done most notoriously in the district of Satara. Except for temporary alarm, people are not much afraid of their activities. They are quite a small minority and it is certain that they will turn when they once break their heads against the wall. Another reason is that even the Non-Brahmans are much divided among themselves. The higher strata or the blue-blooded Non-Brahmans here belong to the Nationalist Party and are the most faithful followers of Tilak. Messrs. N. R. Gunjal M.L.C., B. B. Phule, Rangoba Ladkat, Trimbakrao Avate and many others are the real leaders of the Nationalist Non-Brahmans. And it is rightly held that they are more than a match for the riffraff of their community.

CITY MUNICIPALITY.

This maddened communal Non-Brahman feeling has, to a small extent, invaded the local Municipal Corporation. To-day the Non-Brahmans are in a distinct minority.

(Continued on page 8.)

LEE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

(Continued from previous page.)

Sivaswami Iyer to the stoppage of recruitment in England and held out the olive branch of immediate appointment for a Committee of the Legislature which would justly and fairly treat the services and if still that reasonable suggestion was not accepted then he in spite of being called uncivilised by Colonel Crawford had no other choice but to stick to his determination. One important portion of Mr. Jinnah's speech was the non-official applause which burst out on his reference to Hindus' readiness to appreciate the position of the Mahomedan community in the services and treat them fairly and justly.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar made a critical survey of the Government's attitude on the Lee Report. He pointed out that Government moved in a vicious circle by saying that unless grievances of the existing men were not granted there would be no fresh recruitment and that if fresh recruitment was not made in Britian the existing men would retire from service. He took Government to task for placing the blue-books containing local Governments' opinions on the day of the discussion of the report, thereby affording no time to the members to study those documents and pass intelligent criticism. But all the same his eagle eye detected in the blue-book that the plea of the stoppage of recruitment in Britain found supporters in the Raja of Mahmudabad and several Ministers. These were excellent testimonies which could not be challenged and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's speech was reinforced by Pandit Malaviya's splendid appeal to Government to consult its conscience in the face of all these unassailable arguments of able non-officials.

Sir Alexander Muddiman's short summing up in an undertone fell flat. Indeed the Home Member could not have made a poorer show. The result was, that when division bell rang Pandit Motilal's amendment was carried. Thus ended an epoch making debate in the Legislative Assembly lasting full three days. The debate revealed complete unanimity of Indian opinion on the question of stoppage of British recruitment and, as Pandit Malaviya suggested, the Government of India ought to represent this feeling to the Labour Secretary of State. As for the existing service Government have rejected the offer of the non-officials for a Committee of the Legislature. Thus on both the points Government got thoroughly beaten as they fully deserved.

One noteworthy feature was the presence in the visitors' gallery of Dr. Annie Besant and Moulana Hasrat Mohani, two politicians of divergent views. I understand that Dr. Besant will have an interview with Pandit Motilal to-morrow on her unity scheme. The discussion in the Council of State on the Lee Report is on Monday and Tuesday. That body of sleepy politicians and elderly statesmen will bless the Lee Report. It is a pity Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri is not in Simla to participate in that debate. He wanted to say a lot, but he has been forced under medical advice to go to Poona. The saving grace of any discussion in the Council of State is thereby lost. But India can afford to ignore the views of the Council of State although Government cannot.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S OPPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The following is the concluding portion of the Lee debate in the Assembly:—

Mr. Rangaswami Ayanger, followed, but the House was weary at 5 o'clock and a good many members left the Assembly. He supported the Pandit's amendment and wanted the recruitment of Europeans to cease. He compared the salaries in India with the salaries paid to Japanese ministers, and said officials here were well off. He thought Rs. 500 enough salary for the ordinary official. The limit of taxation in Burma had been reached and the Burma allowance should be discontinued. He regretted the Lee Commission had not visited Burma. Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan had the greatest admiration for the English in the Indian Civil Service, but Indians had been in a court of wards for 150 years and Government should now give them their rights which they asked for. He repudiated Mr. Abdul Kassim's views and supported the Pandit's amendment. Mr. Hudson alluded to the celerity with which the Lee Report had been brought out, and now when a ray of hope had come to the Services it was suggested another committee should do the work all over again. He would have thought the passage question would have specially appealed to the Indian members. Relief here was essential owing to the present high cost of passages. One of the arguments heard to-day was that the control of the Services should be transferred to the Indian Government, but the Services were convinced that they would receive more fair play from the Secretary of State than from the Indian Government. If the Assembly declined now to sanction the Commission's suggestions then the British Parliament and people would believe that much water must pass under the bridge before any change in this direction could be made. (Applause).

TOO MUCH TAXATION.

Pandit Mohan Malaviya, at 6 o'clock assured the Government that all their arguments had been listened to but they represented a poor people and they had to vote on financial questions with proper regard to the people's interests. For years they had complained that salaries to officials were too high, and he refused to accept the Finance Minister's figures regarding prices. There had been too much taxation altogether. The Services had been previously assisted with exchange compensation and with increases in 1920, and in the circumstances was it wrong of the Assembly to ask that proper evidence be placed in front of them? If the Secretary of State overruled the Assembly's views he would do so on his own responsibility. Recruitment must be stopped. The Service grievances would be fairly considered. India had not had a chance of building up its Service as it should, and while so many high appointments rested with the Secretary of State this was impossible. He paid high compliments to the Civil Service, but no disaster would follow if recruitment ceased. Was it not deplorable that after all these years such deplorable communal riots should occur? "What about Ulster?" cried someone. The perversion of human nature in Ulster as in Germany, replied the Pandit. He held education had not been properly brought home to the people as it should. Had this been done, Mr. Abdul Kassim would have held different views. (Laughter). Why did not the Government devote crores to the education of the depressed classes. They wanted dominion status and Englishmen to remain in office. He hoped the strong feeling that recruitment should cease would be properly represented.

FIGURES OF RECRUITMENT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that Government views had been fully represented, and he had been much struck by the general placid spirit and tone of the debate. It was to include in the word "Indian" all statutory natives of India. It was not fair to say that constitutional advance was being blocked. Indeed the proposals of the Commission constituted a direct advance. He once more impressed upon the House the figures of recruitment. If recruitment was going to be stopped it must be stopped altogether but as long as Government were there, it was their duty to carry on and Europeans in the services would be seriously affected. There had been 324 retirements on proportional pensions in four years. Short time contracts were useless save for experts. It had been recognised by a number of speakers that there were grievances and that the Services deserved some relief. He defended the findings of the Commission which had toured India vigorously. Finance Ministers could rarely be caught in the frame of mind in which Sir Basil Blackett had pressed the claims of the Services. (Laughter.) On a division being called the Assembly carried Pandit Motilal's amendment by 68 votes to 46.

THE DIVISION LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, September 13.

The following is the division list on the voting on Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment on to Government resolution on the Lee Commission Report.

The 68 members who voted for the amendment were:—Maung Tok Kyi, Mr Pearey Lal, Mr Kamini Kumar Chanda, Pandit Shambudayal Misra, Seth Govinda Das, Mr Abhyankar, Mr Sami-Ullah Khan, Mr M S Aney, Mr N M Joshi, Mr B Das, Maulvi Mahomed Shafi, Mr Badi Uz Zaman, Mr Ganganand Sinha, Mr Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr Nilkanta Das, Mr Shyam Charan, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Mr Ambika Prasad Sinha, Dr Gour, Lala Hans Raj, Mr Bajan Baksh, Shaha Muhammad Ghaznafer Ali Khan, Sardar Gulab Singh, Sardar Kartar Singh, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malvya, Lala Dunichand, Mr Chaman Lal, Nawab Ismail Khan, Pandit Kishanlal Nehru, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Pandit Krishna Kant Malvya, Mr Narainlas, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr Venkatpathi Raju, Mr C S Ranga Iyer, Khwaja Abdul Karim, Mr Yusuf Imam, Mr Hamz Uz Zoha, Mr Ali Muzman Chaudhari, Mr S C Ghose, Mr Kasim Ali, Dr S K Datta, Mr Kumar Shankar Rai, Mr P C Goswami, Mr Amarnath Dutt, Mr Belvi, Mr N C Kelkar, Mr K C Neogy, Sardar V N Mutalik, Mr Kasturibhai Lalbhoy, Dr Lohokare, Mr Jamnadas Metha, Mr Harchandrai Vishandas, Mr Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr A Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Shanmugan Chetty, Mr M K Acharya, Mr C Doraiswami Iyengar, Mr V J Patel, Diwan Bahadur T Rangachariar, Mr K K Nambiar, Mr K Venkatramana Reddi, Syed Murtuza Sahib, Mr S A K Jeelani, Dewan Bahadur M Ramchandra Rao and Mr K Ram Iyengar.

The 46 members who voted against Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment were:—Sir Henry Monerieff Smith, Mr Sams, Mr Burdon, Mr Fleming, Mr M C Naidu, Mr Peare Lal, Mr Brijnarain, Sir Charles Innes, Mr Bhore, Mr Parsons, Mr Chalmera, Mr Hezlett, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr Lloyd, Mr Tonkinson, Mr R A Wilson, Mr A C Chatterjee, Mr Hindley, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr Donnys Bray, Colonel Gidney, Syed Muhammad Ismail, Mr S R Singh, Mr Calvert, Sir Abdal Qayum, Captain Ajab Khan, Captain Hira Singh, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Dr Hyder, Mr G C Nag, Moulvi Abul Kasim, Mr Holme, Mr W S J Wilson, Prince Akram Husain, Mr Hudson, Mr Webb, Mr Dumasia, Mr Sykes, Mr Cocke, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr Viswanath Sastri, Mr Mahmud Schmaad, Mr G F F Tottenham, Mr Lindsay, and Colonel Crawford.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, September 13.

Due to short time allotted for speeches in the Assembly, the President asked Sir Purshotamdas to resume his seat, as his time was up, at a time when Sir Purshotamdas was just in the midst of his important conclusion. Asked by a press representative to state what his conclusion was Sir Purshotamdas said "I disagree with the principle of enquiry that appears to have been instituted by the Lee Commission. There are two methods of recruiting staff, one is to give staff enough for their needs and other is to go on the principle of demand and supply and recruit as cheap as one can. The first of these methods is ideal method which has still to be shown feasible in this world. If everybody took just enough to maintain himself comfortaby and without want perhaps the first method is feasible, but is still to come. The second method is one that is ordinarily followed by everybody including the Government of India till now. It is therefore necessary to decide what is market value of recruits, for the All India services. The natural reply would be that the Secretary of State cannot get sufficient recruits of right sort of I. C. S. and the Police Service. At least even admitting this it is necessary to examine the reasons. They can be divided into following three categories. Firstly are emoluments offered at present and prospects of services adequate? Secondly has change in the constitution as in vogue and in prospect anything to do with this viz., that the officers recruited will have to be servants *de facto* and not servants and rulers combined as till now? Thirdly are any other forces at work in London where recruitment takes place? The third perhaps is one item which has been completely overlooked by the Commission. With Sydenham and Co. active during the last four years in their campaign of vilification of India and a campaign of what may be called frightfulness in general regarding the Indian situation can it be honestly said that the Government of India did not get sufficient recruits owing to inadequacy of emoluments only. The Secretary of State decides that a certain number of British officials must be recruited for India. A regular campaign misrepresenting India and exaggerating very mildly present conditions to the detriment and a fair chance of recruitment has been in vogue for some years. What guarantee is there that this campaign will cease hereafter and if you still do not get recruits, you will not ask for further increases than those recommended by the Commission. It is a vicious circle which will then have no end and what are the steps that the Government of India have adopted till now to have publicity of right sort in London to counteract vilification of India as carried on by Sydenham and Co. The principle of giving the Services according to their needs would be a dangerous principle to adopt and one cannot come to the conclusion that the Royal Commission have not taken into consideration artificial and certainly unavoidably hindrances to normal recruitment in London in shape of a campaign by a certain section of the Press and some retired officials from India carried on in London."

A FALSE ALLEGATION.

MR. C. R. DAS'S REFUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

With reference to the allegation made by Moulvi Abul Kasim in the course of the debate on the Lee Commission Report in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that Mr. C. R. Das went to the Maharaja of Nadia, member of the Executive Council, Bengal, and asked him to get the Mahomedan Collector of Nadia removed from the district because he had Moslem proclivities, Mr. C. R. Das has sent a telegram to Pandit Motilal Nehru stating that the allegation is absolutely false.

ASSEMBLY'S VERDICT ON LEE REPORT.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

Discussing the Assembly's voting on the Lee Report the "Madra Mail" after observing that Government would look in vain to the debate for light and leading summarises the position thus: "The speed of Indianisation, the redress of admitted grievances, an assurance to the Indian people that no step will be taken to remedy the Service grievances which might be calculated to delay India's political progress and safe-guarding the interests of the minorities in any measures that may be proposed are the matters with which Lord Olivier and his fellow Ministers must now concern themselves."

The "Hindu" says in rejecting the Government motion the Assembly only did its duty to the electorates and while the debate would be dubbed perverse and revlutionary by the die-hards what in fact the debate had revealed was blind and perverse obstinacy on the part of the Government.

The "New India" says the position would be immediately better if Government accepted the Assembly's resolution. The paper, while admitting that 324 officers had deserted their posts on account of dissatisfaction with the Reforms, could not see why others also should go away because of the closing of the London door to entry into the Indian services.

The "Swarajya" says: "If the report is finally given effect to inspite of this clear and emphatic verdict against it from the country, this would only bring into full relief the mockery of the reforms and the utter irresponsibility of Government. The Reforms would die a natural death leaving Government the choice between responsible Government and open autocracy."

The "Swadeshmitram" says: "Government having taken the question before the Assembly it is not at all expecting too much of it to accept the Assembly's clear verdict."

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The "Leader" congratulates the Assembly on its decision and says the recommendations of the Lee Commission are unacceptable to the country and this view the Assembly has faithfully represented.

The "Pioneer" says that the rejection of the Lee Report will merely serve to confirm and intensify the conviction of the British people of the utter unfitness of Indians not only for any constitutional advance but even for the exercise of the powers and responsibilities which have already been entrusted to them. It is a culminating point in the long series of colossal blunders. The day of reckoning of the Swarajists will come when it is borne in upon their misguided dupes that they have set back the clock of India's progress for years.

"DEVELOPMENT OR WASTE?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent publication of the third annual report of the Development Directorate and the announcement therein of building only one-third of the original number of rooms projected for labouring population, while the Reclamation work is to go ahead at full speed has given rise to a duel between the "Bombay Chronicle" and the Acting Development Director.

The public has to learn much from this duel. It has to draw its own conclusion dispassionately and then to formulate its demands which by force of strong public opinion should be pressed on Government through the Press, public platform and the Council.

How to arrive at the dispassionate conclusion is the natural question. Official records furnish enough of materials. The speech of our late Governor, Sir George Lloyd, on the third August, 1920 in the old Bombay Council and the recently published pamphlet of St. Nihalsingh called "The Development of Bombay" clearly show the policy and intentions of Government in 1920. We have also the speech which the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jahangir, present Government member in charge of the Development Department, made on the 10th March last in the Bombay Council. We have also the three annual reports of the Department. These are quite enough to help us to come to a clear and impartial conclusion.

There is no doubt that Sir George Lloyd was carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and carried away his Council also with him by appealing to it to help in providing improved dwellings for the working classes of Bombay "whose two-third people lived in insanitary airless one-room tenements." He assured his Council that the Development measures which he put before it, would bring a new era into Bombay City and he ended by telling it that "social service in this *country* is more *important* than tons of politics." Thus he inaugurated the Development Department which according to the arrangements he made, was to work "unhampered by red tape rules and old fashioned methods." It was his pet Department and as such was allowed to begin works without sanctioned estimates as pointed out by the Accountant-General. St. Nihalsingh call it a "*bold policy* regardless of troubles or expense." He disregarded the advice of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber to make this Department a transferred one or to make the Advisory Committe, a committee of real power and importance. The result was that the Department worked at full speed ahead heedless of criticism. But facts and figures began to tell their story and showed that the Land boom on which was based the whole scheme had gone. There was no demand of land at Ambernath, Trombay, Sahar and even at Khar and so in the second report the Government had to declare its policy as follows:—"*To push the reclamation and housing schemes with all speed but in regard to suburban Development to proceed cautiously.*"

The third annual report admits that "It would be imprudent to undertake further liability unless until there comes about a general move to the suburbs by a large section of Bombay's inhabitants." Further on it admits that "Inadequacy of Suburban Railway facilities, shortage of water supply and a general feeling of insecurity of person and property are also factors which in the past have made the idea of Suburban life unpopular with the average man but the main difficulty is no doubt financial." So one of the three big development activities is in abeyance now.

As regard the second activity of the Department viz., the housing schemes for labouring people, the Government is slowly curtailing its programme. Really speaking this was the first and chief object of the Bombay Development Bill of 1920. Sir George Lloyd in introducing the Bill said: "*Its main objects are to secure funds with which to carry out the scheme for the provision of improved dwellings for the working classes and secondly to secure funds for the assistance of the Bombay Municipality.*" The Bill levied a cess on cotton which brings in an annual income of 20 lakhs to the department.

Of this 14½ lakhs are for meeting loss on the Housing Schemes. There is a loss of Rs. 54 per room on account of reduced rents so that 14½ lakhs of Cotton Cess will provide loss on 27000 rooms. In the second Annual report it was stated that the programme provides for completion of 26,000 tenements by 31st March 1926. The announcement of not building more that 16,880 tenements has, therefore, rightly frightened the "Bombay Chronicle" and the public and the Press ought to demand an explanation from Government as to why they are going to stop building at least 27,000 tenements for which there is a provision against loss from the Cotton Cess. It is a pity that this question was not raised at the budget discussion. The "Bombay Chronicle" should have raised its protest at the time, for this was hinted in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jahangir. But it seems that this was not properly reported in Press and hence it escaped public notice. But now that the "Bombay Chronicle" has raised the question, it behoves the Social Services League, Labour Unions, and the entire Press, Indian and Anglo-Indian, to press Government not to relax its Housing Programme till there is a provision for loss on it. The reason given by the Acting Development Director is not convincing. There is hardly any difference in the Census figures quoted by Sir George Lloyd in the Council in 1920 and those given by the 1921 Census report Sir George Lloyd took 12 lakhs as the population of the Bombay City and the 1921 Census says it is 11, 75, 914. He took the number of one room tenement as 1,74,000 and according to the Census, it is only 1000 more. That does not prove that there is no shortage of housing accommodation. The reason why Development rooms are not filled up quickly is that their rents are still beyond the capacity of ordinary mill-hands. What Government practically say is that we cannot construct cheaper rooms. This is true but that does not justify them in throwing up the problem. In his enthusiasm Sir George Lloyd made a mistake in setting aside the recommendations of the Development Committee of 1913 to compel mill-owners, Railway Companies and other large employers of labour to construct adequate accommodation for their employees Government have tried another method and failed. Let them now follow the recommendations of the Development Committee or let them appoint a small committee to reconsider the position. Seth Manmohandas Ramji announced his excellent scheme the other day which was set aside by Sir George Lloyd. Let him and other mill-owners be consulted again. Let them again examine the question of providing labourer's cottages in the suburbs as suggested by this Development Committee which suggestion was endorsed by Dewan Bahadur Godbole in the last Council. The Director admits in the second annual report that "*the provision of cottage homes would have been preferable.*" He considers it uneconomical in the City. Why not try it in the suburbs? Any way all those who are interested in the Housing problem of the poor ought not to sit silent. Let the Press and the platform the Council take up the question and force Government not to curtail the programme under the false belief that there is no housing shortage for the poor.

There is another consideration which I should put before Government. Development Department was created to cater for three classes of people. (1) Housing Schemes were for poor labouring people. (2) Suburban schemes were to provide land for middle classes and lower middle classes (who were to find their own finance). (3) Reclamation Scheme was for wealthier classes or business houses. If they slacken or curtail the first two while they push on the third how can they avoid the imputation of catering for the wealthier classes only leaving the other two classes to shiver in the cold till better days return? Their reclamation scheme may pay itself if the present trade depression passes away. At present Development land at Ballard Pier is not in demand. Government have no buyers for their excellent plots on Hornby Road and in the Fort itself. The reclamation land will be ready in 1930. If then it does not sell well, interest charges will be heavy, they cannot use a pie of Cotton cess for it loss. Will it not be wise then to slow down the speed? Let them develop and deliver the Military land and realise 2½ crores. For the rest let the programme be slowed down. One dredger is quite sufficient. Let them sell off the other two. The subordinate staff has got training. Let high-paid engineers go or be reduced. Even Diwan Bahadur Godbole last year wondered why so big a staff of superior engineers was required on Reclamation of 5 miles area and demanded reduction. Let Government think calmly and dispassionately. The public accepted the assurance of the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jahangir when he said in the Council last March "Development Department has given many days of serious reflection.' This is a legacy of anxities from a brilliant Governor. He has these undertakings from his predecessors and he has got to see them through as he puts it. The public expect that he should appoint a committee to satisfy them and if he is convinced he should scrap the department and hand over the construction works to the Public works and Land sale to the Revenue Department and thus get rid of this troublesome department. That is the only solution of his difficulties. Let us hope that he will come to the only right conclusion without further delay and save the provincial finances from unnecessary interest burden.—Yours, etc.

G. B. TRIVEDI.

September 10.

BIKANER'S INDISCRETION.

(Continued from page 6).

of the League of Nations did not require to be enlightened by the autocratic Maharaja that security was to be previously assured before reduction of armaments could be thought of. The representatives of self-governing countries must be presumed to possess this elementary knowledge and the Maharaja need not have gone all the way from here to Geneva to reiterate this commonplace. He was blessed with a glorious opportunity and instead of making a noble use of it in ventilating the wrong which is done to his countrymen and the insuperable difficulties which are placed in the way of self-defence by the bureaucracy he miserably failed, betrayed the cause of his countrymen and harped on the sayings of the military authorities who are clamouring for increased expenditure If in future the Indian Princes are to play this humilating role of singing to the tune of the military authorities it is high time that any further selection of the Indian Princes to he League of Nations was strenuously opposed and universally condemned.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Stockholm.—The Conference of International Law Association here has adopted a new general average rule to replace the York-Antwerp rules with a view to establishing uniformity and stability in principles.—Reuter.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

27TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 13.

The 27th Annual General meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants which was held at Secunderabad this year concluded last night. Mr. W. C. Gidney (Brother of Col. Gidney) presided at the 3 days' conference. He appealed to the members to stem the spirit of dignity which was their curse. The Society had stood the acid test of 27 years' criticism and had retained their entity, identity and traditions. They were cosmopolitan members and included all classes of Railway servants.

Mr. Woodfall, General Secretary, whose appointment was confirmed, presented the report for 1923-24. Referring to retrenchment, he congratulated the Society on passing the crisis. They had paid out over Rs. 10,000 in benefits out of the total receipts in 1923-24 of Rs. 41,532 which was a fully creditable achievement. The Society had 2,652 active members.

The Conference devoted the major portion of time in revising the memorandum and Articles of Association and the Benefit Rules. The Legal Defence Fund had provided money to defend three railway men. A heated discussion occurred during one session as to whether retired railway men could serve as office-bearers. Though the sense of the meeting was that retired men had no further interest in the men actually in service, a resolution to retain them was ultimately passed. It was also decided to increase the personnel of the Indian Trustees. Mr. Gidney was re-elected President, Mr. Freeman was re-elected Vice-President, Mr. Ray (Kalyan) was elected Treasurer and other Committee members were elected to represent the interests of each Railway Company in India.

In conclusion a telegram was despatched to Col. Gidney stating that the Conference had unanimously passed a vote of grateful thanks for his strenuous advocacy of the Railway Men's cause and the many concessions that had been granted through his sympathetic interest.

The next Conference will be held at Hubli (M. & S. M. Railway).

OUR POONA LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

But now it threatens to grow. The constitution of the Municipality was recently under discussion in the Municipality and several proposals were tabled for reserving as many seats for them as possible. To-day the body consists of 50 members—43 elected and 7 nominated. The misfortune was that even a few Brahmans joined them in suggesting that only five seats should be left for the Brahmans, all the rest being distributed among the Mahomedans, Non-Brahmans and Untouchables. In fact, some prominent intelligent citizens with whom I had a talk on the matter suggested that all the Brahmans who are so much an eye-sore to other parties, should in a body leave the Municipality entirely in the hands of the Non-Brahmans.

Constituted as the Corporation is to-day of a majority of Nationalists the working is neither smooth nor satisfactory to a high degree. For there are wheels within wheels and parties within parties, like the nests of Indian enamelled boxes one smaller within the larger. And when the Brahmans are absent, it is ten to one that the predominant intellectual element will disappear completely. I imagine that the picture of a Government referred to by Macaulay in his essay on William Pitt will be fully realized in our municipality—a government consisting of Chancellors ignorant of the principles of equity of First Lords of the Admiralty ignorant of the principles of navigation, of Colonial Ministers who could not repeat the names of the Colonies, of Lords of the Treasury who did not know the difference between funded and unfunded debt, and of the Secretaries of the Indian Board who did not know whether the Mahrattas were Hindoos or Mahomedans. Even at present we have members of the Municipal Schools Committee who cannot tell A from B; we have few members of the Managing Committee also who are there because it is their family privilege to be there. God forbid the threatening communalism in the local municipality!

CAPTURE OF LOCAL BOARDS.

The elections to District and Taluka Local Boards according to the revised Act comes off in December in the Central Division. A Board for setting up nationalist candidates for as many seats as possible has been formed under the presidentship of Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C. and arrangements are being made for the capture of these local self-governing institutions. The elections in the Northern Division have been fixed at the end of the next month and hence Mr. Babasaheb Paranjpye, the soul of the movement for the capture of all representative institutions down to the village-panchayat, has been touring the five districts of N. D. In Thana District a body for capturing the Dt. and the Taluka Boards has already been formed and with the stimulus of Tapaswi Babasaheb, as he is known, the movement is bound to succeed in a significant manner all over the C. D. and the N. D. In fact, the agitation for the capture of such representative institutions appeals more to the Maharashtra mentality developed in the positive, direct political philosophy of Lok. Tilak for over three dozen years. The result of the effect of that philosophy was demonstrated in the last Council elections and it is confidently hoped that the same triumph of the doctrine will be seen in the coming Local Board Elections.

GULBERGA RIOTS

THEIR GENESIS

(By B. H.)

GULBERGA, Sept. 9.

The deplorable state of affairs at Gulberga that culminated in the gross outrages on Hindu temples, accompanied as they were with marked wantonness and fury; the previous tension and ill-feeling between the leading local Hindus and Mohammedans, which have since been enhanced, the inefficiency of the local police in particular, and, the administration in general, that these outrages revealed; the ill-advised efforts of some outside Hindus and Mohammedans, who are not without some influence on their respective communities, further to enlarge the differences between the two and possibly make capital out of it, will, I am afraid, serve further to increase rather than mitigate the bad and unhealthy feelings between the two communities, and help rather than retard the repetition of such occurances.

The general discontent of the peoples of Hyderabad, with an administration in which their opinions have not the slightest weight can easily be understood and appreciated. As the reasons of their discontent are too well-known to need either amplification or repetition here, suffice it to state that whilst the underlying cause of the Gulberga affairs was the general and widespread discontent, the immediate causes were rather religious than political. There is undoubtedly a party—rather a band of Hindus—who are of the opinion that ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mohammedans would serve to further their interests in the administration. Without ascribing any motive to them, I am certainly satisfied that if it had not been for their activities, it would not have been possible for the Mohammedans, to have been guilty of the dastardly sacrileges and wanton desecration of Hindu temples which no reason can justify, excuse or palliate. Whatever the provocation—and in the immediate instance it was trifling—I hold it a crime, which perhaps even true repentance could not atone; and of repentance. I have neither seen nor heard. Some of those very people who for fear of the police did not venture to cross the threshold of their homes, nor cared a jot or tittle for anything save their own precious skins, some of these very people talk with such bitterness of feeling, that is enough to make one hang one's head in shame.

THE COMMON GRIEVANCE.

It was a cruel revelation to me to find that some Mohammedans, whose garb was that of peace-makers, were the most bitter in their thoughts and, harboured revenge. If the attitude of some outside Mohammedans has been not only mistaken but unjust, the attitude of some outside Hindus had added not a little to the ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mohammedans I am aware that people in British India look upon the Hindus here as being under a Mohammedan rule—in other words an alien rule. But why do they ignore the fact that the Mohammedan subjects of this State are no better? They have as much, or more truly, as little of rights in the State as the Hindus. The fact remains that neither the Mohammedans nor the Hindus of the State have those rights which are the ordinary perquisites of a subject of a civilised State. The Hindu and Mohammedan subjects are equally powerless and helpless, at present, to have a voice in the administration. It is undoubtedly true that there are far more Mohammedans than Hindus in the administration, but they are the officials of an autocratic ruler, more or less his satellites, and are responsible only to him, The interests of the Hindu and Mohammedan subjects, therefore, are alike; and the rights of both equal, rather ignorable.

The attitude of antipathy between Hindus and Mohammedans can, therefore only serve to deprive them of their rights for a longer time than if they were united together in thought, word, or deed. The attitude of certain 'prominent members of the two communities who, instead of promoting peace and amity between them, are doing all they can to fan the flames, certainly deserves condemnation in the strongest terms. By such actions, they defeat their own object and help strengthen the very form of government which they would like to see changed; the policy of divide and rule has so far been absent from the State, but the thoughtless activities of these persons will direct it towards the orientation of that policy.

THE FIRST SIGN.

To revert to the recent happenings at Gulberga. The first sign of ill-feeling between certain members of the two communities can be traced as far back as nearly a year ago. Three years earlier a Lingayat and his wife, living in a village some twenty miles away, had been converted to Islam. I have satisfied myself that they had adopted their new religion of their own free will. About less than a year ago, this man who had since come to Gulberga, with his wife and son—about twelve years old—applied to the District Magistrate that his son had been removed from him by some relation and asked that the guardianship of the child should be given to him. It was learnt on inquiry that the child had been removed to a village in the Sholapur District. The District Magistrate decided that the boy being a minor the father was the rightful guardian. Some Hindu Vakils, who were not Lingavats now interested themselves. They appealed again against the judgment, saying that the father wanted to convert his child also to Islam, and, therefore, he should not be made the guardian. The Session Judge upheld the District Magistrate's order with this important modification that the father should give a security that he would neither circumcise his son nor give him beef to eat. The security was given. The Mohammedans now interested themselves, and while the father was away the mother most probably, at the outside persuasion, had the child circumcised. This was how the trouble grew; the family was interested in the boy; the vakils were interested in the boy; the public was interested in the boy, who was shortly after sprited away by his grandfather to Sholapur. All sorts of wild rumours were circulated by the interested parties and served not a little to strain the feeling of the two communities at Gulberga. An appeal had, however, been lodged in the High Court against the order of the Sessions Judge, where a very naive judgment was given. The trying judge having ascertained that the boy meanwhile had been taken to Sholapur and that he would soon attain majority, decided to give no decision as the boy was out of the jurisdiction of the court. The effect of this decision was that the boy could not be handed over to his father's guardianship. This judgment was given about a month earlier, and the interested Mohammedans were much chagrined and disappointed.

Besides this, another case had been decided. The Mahant of the very temple where afterwards, the riot took place had for the last sixteen years been claiming the land in front of the temple as the temple property, and a few months earlier the then Collector had decided pending confirmation by the Ecclesiastical Department in the Mahants favour. The Mohammedans took this decision amiss. It is only just to state that all the officials in this case as well as the preceding were one and all Mohammedans. These incidents, however, had certainly strained the feeling between the leading men of the two communities. No sane man can see in the judgments of the two cases any cause for estrangement. But, (if you allow for the over-zeal of the interested Hindus in the first case, and that of the Mohammedans in the second, the subsequent and continued falsehoods circulated by both parties afterwards, it is not difficult to understand how an inflammable atmosphere had been created. And on the top of it all came Mohurram. It was a concatenation of curious circumstances, that the most important incidents in the subsequent events should have taken place in or about the precincts of the same temple though on different days.

THE TEMPLE OF SHURANBASAPPA.

This temple of Shuranbasappa, the most important temple in Gulberga of the Lingayat community, suffered the most from the destructive hands of the rioters. As I have explained above, the feelings between the Lingayats and Mohammedans had been especially strained over the conversion case, and in the second case it was the Mahant of this very temple who had won the lands claimed by him. It was in this very temple that the Palki procession over which all the trouble arose, was taken out. It was here, too, that the water or whatever else it may have been was thrown upon the Alum. It was here that the gallant Azizullah died whilst trying to protect the temple from the Mohammedan mob. It would be well, therefore, to understand the topography of the place.

The temple of Shuranbassapa is situated in Bahmanipura, an outlying portion of Gulberga proper. It is bounded on the south and east by public roads. On the west close to the temple itself is the house of the Mahant Appa, and a little below a garden. The Palki is housed to the north of the temple. Between the main temple of Shuranbasappa and the road to the east lies another temple known as Basanna's temple, and right in the south east is the Chabootra of the Bull, also known as the Basanna's Chabootra. It was the land about this Chabootra that had been given to the Mahant. Across the road and due east of the Chabootra, at a distance of 130 feet from it, is an old mosque. So much for the topography.

It happened also that the month of Shrawan and Mohurram synchronised this year. The Lingayats state that on every Monday in the month of Shrawan the Palki is taken in procession with music from Shuranbasappa's temple to Basanna's temple, and then to the Basanna's Chabootra, which was supposed to be included in the temple limits Permission to take out the Palki had previously been taken from the Ecclesiastical Department at Hyderabad, but it was in vague terms as regards the route viz., to the effect that the Palki may be taken out in procession with music within the limits of the temple according to the usual custom. The limits this year, as stated above, had changed as the Collector, who is also the head of the Ecclesiastical Department of the district, had decided in favour of the Mahant about the land adjoining Basanna's Chabootra.

"USUAL CUSTOM."

The subsequent trouble arose over the exact meaning of "usual custom." Was the land about Basanna's Chabootra which had been acquired by the Mahant this year to be included in the usual route? The Mohamedans averred that it was not, as last year the Palki had not gone to the Chabootra. The Hindus disputed this point.

The first Monday in Shrawan fell on the second Mohurram. About 7-30 p.m. a deputation of the Lingayats headed by the Gumashta of the Mahant complained to the District Magistrate that the Police had stopped the Palki from proceeding from Basanna's temple to Bassanna's Chabootra. This was, in my opinion, an unwarranted interference on the part of the Police. Why should they have been so firm in their interpretation of "usual custom."? Especially as there were no Mohammedans anywhere near, they might have safely allowed the Palki to proceed instead of stopping it. The Lingavats came in a deputation to the District Magistrate. No complaint had been received by him from the Mohammedans, the Lingavats had taken the required permission from the Ecclesiastical Department, he rightly decided in favour of the Lingayats. He wrote an order to the Police to this effect, but as the Lingayats pressed him to come with them, he proceeded with them.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

The magistrate's action naturally pleased the Lingayats. The Mahommedans then attached no importance to it, but an unfortunate incident, trifling in itself but pregnant in its possibilibilities, subsequently made them brood over the last procession of the Palki. It happened that the Mahommedan youths of the neighbourhood, with the permission of the Mahant, used to play Badminton on a portion of the temple lands acros the road. Here they had constructed a couple of rude stone benches to sit and watch the game. These benches were now removed by some of the Lingayats belonging to the temple. The Mahommedan youths complained about this to the Mahant, who said that the benches had been removed without his permission or knowledge and he would see to it that they were reconstructed. As this was not done before the 8th Mohurrum, some of the maicontents chafing at their fancied insults, harboured thoughts of revenge. The action of the police in having stopped the procession no doubt suggested to them that there was enough ground for complaint.

The next procession of the *Palki* was due on Monday, the 9th Mohurrum. The Mohammedans of Bahmanipura, the locality in which the temple is situated, put in an application on Sunday the 8th Mohurrum before the District Magistrate to prevent the procesion of the *Palki* with music from proceeding to the *chabootra* which was not within the temple limits. At a distance of 40 yards was an old mosque and it would disturb their evening prayers, which were held at 4 p.m., the time of the *Palki* procession. The District Magistrate I am informed, having explained to them that the right of taking out this *Palki* procession had been granted to the Lingayats by the Ecclesiastical Department, rejected their application and sent it to the police for information.

On the morning of Monday, the ninth Mohurrum, a deputation of Lingayats came again to the District Magistrate and submitted that they were afraid that the Mahommedans would interfere with the procession. It was the ninth of Mohurrum when Mahommedan feeilng is usually excited. They had already complained, and though their application had been rightly rejected, it was evident to him that they were brooding over their fancied grievance. As the Mahommedan prayers were at 4 p.m. the Magistrate asked the Lingavats to take out their procession at three instead of four. They agreed and went away. As the Linvagats had requested his presence (they had perhaps their doubts about the attitude of the police) the District Magistrate went round to the temple at three o'clock and to his surprise found that the police had not yet arrived. The police had been informed that the procession was to start at three. It was their duty to have come. They were aware that the Mahommedans had camplained. It was certainly culpable negligence on their part not to have come. Although no Mahommedans were about the temple precincts it was not politic to take out the procession unless the police turned up. The police were sent for, but the Magistrate was informed that the Inspector was not at the police station but was away in the town. The magistrate then told the Hindus that the procession would be taken out when the police arrived, and asking them to inform him of their arrival he returned home.

THE NINTH OF MOHURRAM.

At about 4 p.m. about 16 policemen headed by the Acting Superintendent of Police arrived at the temple and the procession was taken out in the absence of the magistrate, who came of his own accord wondering why the police had not yet turned. By the time he reached the temple, the *palki* had been taken in procession from Shuranbasappa's temple to Basanna's temple and was proceeding to the *chabootra* when it was stopped midway by the Mahommedans, who had formed a human barrier in front of the *Palki*. The Mahomedans at this time numbered 150, the Hindus about 700, and the police 16. The Mahommedans were determined not to let the *palki* proceed. They said that the procession would interfere in their prayers and the reading of the Koran. These reasons were both hollow and silly. Of the 150 Mahommedans on the spot not even ten of them had probably any intention of praying at the mosque at all for after they had succeeded in stopping the procession, they had gone everywhere but to the mosque. Their grievance, therefore, that the procession would interfere in their common prayers was untrue and bogus. But even granting that they intended to pray, the nature of their very grievance showed, as I shall just explain, that they were aware that the procession could not really interfere with their prayers, for the Mahommedans were not opposed to the procession being taken out at all, but they were averse only to the procession being taken out to the *chabootra* i.e. they would not allow the *Palki* to proceed in the newly acquired portion of the temple grounds. How would, then, a distance of 20 yards or even less disturb their prayers? Instead of praying, why were they preventing the religious rites of others? It was not that the Mahommedans had gathered together in the mosque and had only come to prevent the procession when they found that the music of the procession was disturbing them; nor did their subsequent dispersal show that they had intended to proceed to the mosque for prayers after the music and procession had stopped. Their reasons were untrue and unreal and their intentions clearly mischievous and misguided. The District Magistrate tried to pacify the Mahommedan ringleaders but to no avail. As it was the ninth of Mohurrum, he did not take immediate drastic action, but ordered the police to note down their names. All of them have since been arrested.

Just then a rumour went round that the Mahommedans from other parts of Gulberga were coming to the temple. Thereupon the Magistrate ordered the Acting Superintendent of Police to ask the managers and pujaries of the temple to take back the *Palki* as there was danger of a riot, and to give them the assurance that next Monday, he would get out the *palki*, and get a larger police force to ensure this object. The managers of the temple asked for half an hour for consultation, and the Magistrate proceeded towards the town to find out the truth of the rumour. It was now five o'clock in the evening. Not finding any signs of the Mahommedans, who were supposed to be coming, he was returning to the temple when he heard the police bugle calling the police to arms, and learnt from the local thana that armed police had been sent for, be hurried towards the temple.

While the magistrate was away, the Mahommedan mob at the temple saw a Hindu photographer taking photos of the procession. Fearing in their guilty hearts that perhaps these photographs would be used against them, and as the names of the ringleaders had already been taken, they tried to assault the photographer, but the police intervened and he escaped. The quarrel, however, took an ugier shape and from words they came to blows; not exactly blows, for they adopted the safer method of throwing stones at each other. Only a few stones were thrown and the injured were 4 Hindus, 3 police, and 2 Mahommedans.

The District Magistrate having just then returned, sent word to the Mahant, Appa, who agreed now to take back the procession. The *palki* was taken back, and by 6-30 p.m. the crowd both Hindus and Mahommedans dispersed, the Mahommedans going everywhere but to the mosque. As regards the injuries enumerated above, the police assert that the stones were thrown by the Hindus. That is probable but not intentional. The Mohammedans had been the aggressors, and the police had drawn themselves in front of the Mahommedans. The stones thrown by the Hindus and aimed at the Mahommedans, falling short of their aim probably struck the police.

After the crowd had dispersed the District Magistrate comforted the Mahant Appa, and assured him that all necessary preparations would be made and all precautions taken to insure the safe procession of the *palki* on the following Monday. He also assured the Mahant, that the Mahommedan rioters would be prosecuted. No further trouble occurred that night.

CLOSING OF SHOPS.

Early on the morning of the next day, the 10th Mohurrum, the leading Lingayat merchants closed their shops and were persuading others to close them, as a protest against the Mahommedan attitude the preceding evening. The District Magistrate on hearing of them went to the business quarters about 8 in the morning After over 6 hours of persuasion and great difficulty, and having himself assured them that the procession of the *palki* would be taken out the next Monday, he was able to induce them to open their shops At three in the afternoon 4 shops of the leading Lingayats were opened in his presence and having been assured that other merchants and shopkeepers would follow suit he returned home about 3 p.m But by 3-30 p.m. the few shops that had opened were again closed down as the shop keepers were threatened by others who said there was a *hartal* in Sholapur in sympathy. One fact here must be mentioned. Upto this time on the 10th Mohurrum there were no signs of aggression either on the part of the Hindus or the Mahommedans nor was there any danger of peace being rudely broken.

The scene is now shifted again to the temple of Shurunbasappa. As I have described above, the temple is bounded on the South by a public road. Near the entrance, from this road, is a large open plot and almost opposite this entrance but on the other side of the road is a house belonging to Narayan Rao At five in the evening the *alum* from Bahmanipura escorted by about 50 people was being taken down this road, when an unfortunate incident took place that contributed not a little to the subsequent Mahommedan excesses. Naravan Rao was standing on the steps of his house watching the *Alum* pass when some water was thrown below and happened to fall on the *Alum*. It could hardly have been a premeditated act, as the owner of the house was himself standing below, and the only other inmates of the house were some women and children who were watching the procession from above. No sooner had the water fallen than the Mahommedans shouted that some one had thrown urine at the *Alum*, and some of them rushed at Naravan Rao who was standing at the threshhold of his house. The poor man received a couple of blows from a lathi, but with great presence of mind, he stepped back inside his house and shut the door. For the time being the matter ended and no further assaults were made by the Mahommedans. The matter was reported to the Inspector of Police who came and pacified the Mahommedans.

For half an hour after this incident the Mahommedans who were being continuously joined by others had taken the *Alum* to the open space opposite the house and at the entrance of the temple, and were dancing about the *Alum* shouting "Doolah, Doolah" as is their wont.

Over half an hour had now elapsed, and some Hindus had come quite close watching the *Alum*. It is stated that a Hindu used an obscene remark about "Doolah, Doolah," and a Mahommedan rushed at him. He fled and the other Hindus also fled into their houses.

It is reported that some stones were just then thrown at the Mahommedans from the house of the Mahant Appa, the house stands quite close to the entrance of the temple where the Mahommedans had been playing round the *Alum*. They started throwing back the stones and some rushed at the Mahant's house. The door leading to the Mahant's house stands right opposite the temple itself. Not succeeding in entering the house the mob entered the temple and then with their lathies broke the mirrors in the porch and the lamps hanging from the roof. No idols seem to have been broken except that a small chip of the ear of a large bull in the porch of the temple, seems to have been broken in this assault. The time was about 6-30 p.m and it appears that the mob were in the temple itself for about 5 minutes. They then rushed into the garden, threw down a bull, broke some benches and fled. The mob numbered 400. The Inspector of Police Abbaskhan was present with 6 policemen, but so useful were they, the policemen might not have been there at all.

By seven o'clock in the evening all was quiet. While the Mahommedans were about the Hindus do not seem to have set their foot out of their houses.

In the stone throwing, before the rush and ravage on the temple, About 7 Hindus were injured, one of whom had a wound on the head about 1½ inches long.

Such then were the incidents up to the 10th Mohurrum, but they were soon to take an uglier shape.

(To be Continued.)

GULBARGA RIOTS ENQUIRY

50 MUSSALMANS CHARGED WITH MURDER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 13.

Fifty Mahomedans were tried to-day before the Gulbarga Commission on charge of murder of Mr. Azezullah, Superintendent, C.I.D. damage of the Shurnabasappa Temple, desecration, riot and dacoity. Shah Nawaz Khan, a Mohtimim (?) of the Police was the first witness. He gave the story the Lingayat boy and the attempt of his father, who was a convert to Islam, to convert him and the ensuing friction of feelin between the Hindus and the Muslims. The witness stated that on the 9th Moharrum a Hindu Palki was stopped by the Mahomedans when it was on its course and Mr. Hashim Ali, District Judge, was called to the scene. The Mahomedans then noticed Hindu photographer named Chownami Sing taking photo from the top of a roof and was asked to come down. On the photographer's reaching the ground he was hit by the Mahomedans. There was an exchange of blows between the Muslims and the Lingayats, but the police intervened and stopped it. On the 10th Moharrum in the evening an *'Alum'* was being taken down the temple lane and it was alleged that from the the top of the roof of Narayan Rao's house water was poured over the *'Alum'* and those round about it. This action of the Lingayat incensed the Mahomedans who subsequently stormed the House and thrashed the occupants. This started stone throwing between the Lingayats around the temple and the mob and the latter finally rushed into the temple and smashed the glassware and broke the ear of a bull image. On the 11th Moharrum nothing happened and the shops were shut. On the 12th Moharrum in the evening a rumour was spread that Mosque in the Sidar Bazar was broken by the Hindus and the Mussalmans began assembling and went to the Shurnabasuppa temple, damaged the temple and carried away three Muruths and others things belonging to the temple. As the crowd did not disperse the police fired in the air and while attempting to pacify the mob Mr. Azezullah was shot. Mr. Crawford, then arrived on the scene and ordered the police to open fire on the crowd. One rioter was shot dead and many were wounded as a result of the fire. In the witness's opinion there were not more than eight or nine hundred men in the mob

QUESTIONS TO WITNESS.

Questioned by the Commission the witness said that there were about 12 police constables stationed on the corner near the temple who fled to save their lives. It was fifteen minutes after the fire order was given that the crowd dispersed. The crowd were armed with lathies, swords and barbines (old fashioned guns.)

Mr. Naik here addressed the court and said that on behalf of the manager of the temple he wished to ask the witness some questions.

Mr. Asgar objected but on the Government Prosecutor expressing his willingness the Commission allowed the request.

Mr. Naik said that he wished to know from the witness whether Mr. Crawford in vestigated the case.

The witness replied that he used to t Mr. Crawford every day what he had done.

Mr. Naik:—Orally or in writing?

The Commission disallowed the question.

Mr. Naik put in a petition of complaint stating that a long list of persons has been entered as witnesses whereas they should be among the accused. The petition will be dealt with at 2 this afternoon.

GANPATI FESTIVAL AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

Yesterday which was the last day of the Ganapati festival passed off without any untoward incident till night-fall. The procession of Ganpti reached its destination peacefully. A public meeting was held on the open grounds of the Deccan Gymkhana and many prominent Hindus addressed it.

As there were signs of impending trouble on the procession day the Police authorities had bound over sixty men of the Chatrapati Mela to keep peace and good behaviour. Mr. Boyd, the District Superintendent of Police, and other high officials were present. But in the night there was some disturbance. When the Chhatrapati Mela people were returning to the city they attacked a man near Reay Market who showed resentment at their songs. The man being attacked by hundreds ran for his life into the offices of the Health and Vasuli Department of the Municipality. The attackers finding no trace of him rushed into the offices, broke the electric lamps, smashed the furniture and belaboured Mr. Dhekane, a Brahmin clerk of the office. The clerk got wounds on head and body and fell unconscious. The police have taken the matter into their hands and are investigating into it.

NEW TELEPHONE CHARGES IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

It is understood that the Government of India have now approved of the Madras Telephone Company's proposal to introduce the measured rate system of charges which will be brought into force in January next. Under the new system the telephone service within a radius of four miles of the exchange, inclusive of sixty calls in one month will be charged for at Rs. 17/8 per month. Beyond sixty calls the charges will be one anna per call for the next forty calls and ten pies per call thereafter.

It is observed in this connection that only the originator of the call is charged for and only when the call becomes effective, one advantage of the new tariff being that it would effectively eliminate frivolous calls.

VAKILS TO BECOME ADVOCATES.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The following rules framed by the High Court in Bengal under section 10 of Letters Patent 1865, are published "From and after 10th Nov. 1924, and until the expiration of seven years therefrom or such further period as the Court may determine, a Vakil or Attorney of this Court of not less than 10 years standing on application by petition stating that he desires to be admitted as an Advocate of this Court and that his nome is borne on the rolls of Vakils or Attorneys of this Court as the case may be, and that his application if any for admission as an Advocate has or has not been refused by any other Court in India may be admitted as an Advocate of this Court. Such application shall be supported by the certificate of one of the Registrars of this Court to the effect that the applicant's name is morne on the roll of Vakils or Attorneys of this Court as the case may be; and such certificate shall also state the date of his enrolment. The Registrar shall submit the petition to be admitted as an Advocate with other necessary documents prescribed by rules in this chapter to the Chief Justice and Judges. Every person when admitted and enrolled as an Advocate of this Court shall be entitled on payment of the prescribed fee for admission to obtain a certificate of admission under the signature of the Registrar and seal of the Court. An Advocate of this Court admitted under this chapter may on payment of a fee of Rs. 5, in Court fee stamps, obtain a certificate under the signature of the Registrar and seal of the Court that his name is borne on the roll of Advocates of this Court. Persons admitted as Advocates under Rule 2 shall in all respects conform to the practice of and shall be subject to same obligations and rules of professional etiquette as govern Advocate practising on the Original Side of the Court on the date on which these rules come into force so that no Advocate admitted under these rules shall be entitled to act on either side of the High Court or in any Court subordinate thereto. An Advocate admitted under these rules who desires to have his name struck off the roll of Advocates shall apply by a petition containing the particulars and statements mentioned in Rule 10 Chapter I so far as they may be applciable to the case and shall be entitled to have his name removed from the roll of Advocates. A name once removed under this Rule shall not be restored again to the said roll of Advocates. The procedure laid down in Rules 11 to 13 inclusive of Chapter I shall be followed in the case of an application under this rule. From and after the date on which these rules come into force Advocates will take precedence on the Original Side and in the Court for hearing appeals from the Original Side according to the dates on which they were called to the Bar or were admitted originally as Vakils or Attorneys of the Court provided that Barristers who have been admitted as Advocates before these rules come into force shall take precedence according to the dates on which they were called to to the Bar. Subject to what is herein before stated Advocates admitted under these rules shall be governed by the rules in Chapter I of the rules of the Court on the Original Side."

AFTER MALARIA

HIS DOCTOR RECOMMENDED

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

"My Health Improved Enormously."

Malaria sufferers do not need to be told how badly this disease runs them down. Many are left so debilitated after malarial attacks that they fear robust health and strength will never be theirs again. It is for the information and encouragement of these that Mr. J. E. Wyesinghe, book-keeper to Messrs. Walker Bros., Colombo, allows the following statement of his own personal experience to be published.

MR. J.E. WYESINGHE.

"Whilst tea-planting at Ratnapura I fell a victim to malaria," Mr. Wyesinghe says. "I had continual attacks and was constantly under doctors' orders. Finally I left the district and returned to Colombo in the hope of getting better health there."

"The physician I consulted in Colombo, a very eminent man, advised me to try a course of sea baths and to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found almost from the commencement the pills did me good. Then the fever left my system, my nerves which had been shattered gave me no more trouble, my general health improved enormously. I still take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills whenever I am a little run down and have found them an ideal tonic."

It is by purifying, enriching and increasing the blood stream that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale People build up the health, restore lost strength and energy, revitalize the nerves, eliminate the causes of indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia and anaemia. Equally good for women as for men, they are world-famous as a specific for the special ailments of the weaker sex. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist sells them at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

SPORTING NEWS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

AMERICA BEATS ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The first Anglo-American Polo Test match at Meadowbrook resulted in a win for American by 16 goals to 5.-

Meadowbrook.—Dense crowds attended the polo final which was played in fine weather though the ground was still soft. The Prince of Wales was present. Lacey opened scoring, but America led at the end of the first chukker by two goals to one. Backhand work of the Americans was especially brilliant and Lacey's stroke work was magnificent. Tht Americans led by seven goals to one at the end of the third chukker. American superiority was increasingly demonstrated the British team being ineffective except Lacey whose brilliance was outstanding notwithstanding his injured shoulder. The Americans led by 10 to one at halftime. Lacey scored England's second goal in the seventh chukker. Stevenson was heavily thrown in the eighth and carried off Strawbridge playing as his substitute. Lacey shot four of the British Team's goals.—Reuter.

POLO CIRCLES SURPRISED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

New York.—The polo circles are most surprised at the unexpected departure on the eve of the first test match of Viscount Wimbourne who boarded the "Olympic" at mid-night sailing at 5 o'clock this morning. Questioned Viscount Wimbourne replied nothing.—Reuter.

RUGBY AT DEVONPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Devonport.—New Zealand All Black Rugby team opened their tour last evening by Devon County by 11 points to nil.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Devonport.—Twenty-five thousand witnessed the Rugby match between New Zealand and Devon County played here today. All Blacks of New Zealand do not appear to compare with 1905 side which won a similar match by 55 points to 8. Devon played remarkably well against the highly trained New Zealanders who are in fittest condition. There was no score in the first half hour, but the All Blacks led at the interval by 8 points to nil. Their backs were fast and clever, but had difficulty with their seven forward scrum formation.—Reuter.

RUGBY TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Port Elizabeth.—The third Rugby Test Match between Britain and South Africa resulted in a draw both sides scoring 3 points each.

The fourth test match is being played on 20th September.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The following are the results of the Rugby Union matches, played to-day:—

Bath nil, Aderavon nil; Gloucester nil, Lydney nil; Licester 14, Nuneaton 9; Swansea 9, Bridgend 5; Bradford 18, Hartlepool 10; Headingley 10, Northern 16; Pontypool nil, Cardiff 5.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League, to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—

Birmingham two, Cardiff City one; Bolton one, Notts County nil; Burnley three, Blackburn five; Leeds four, Preston nil; Liverpool five, Manchester City three; Newcastle two Arsenal two; Nottsforest two Bury nil; Sheffield United two, Aston Villa two; Tottenham nil, Everton nil; West Bromwich two, Sunderland one; West Ham nil, Huddersfield nil.

SECOND DIVISION:

Blackpool one, Portsmouth one; Bradford City one, Barnsley nil; Chelsea nil, The Wednesday nil; Crystal Palace one, Hull City nil; Derby County five, Fulham one; Leicester City nil, Stoke one; Manchester United five, Coventry one; Port Vale two, Middlesborough one; Southampton two, Clapton Orient nil; South Shields three, Woolverhampton three; Stockport two, Oldham nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aberdare three, Reading nil; Brentford one, Bristol City nil; Bristol Rovers four, Charlton nil; Exerter one, Queen's Park Rangers three; Gillingham nil, Bournemouth nil; Luton three, Brighton one; Millwall nil, Playmouth nil; Newport one, Northampton nil; Norwich City four, Swindon nil; South-End nil, Watford four; Swansea two, Merthyr nil.

(NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington two, Nelson nil; Ashington five, Barrow two; Crewe one, Wigan one; Doncaster, two Tranmere nil; Durham nil, Walsall two; Grimsby nil, Wrexham one; Halifax one, Chesterfield nil; Hartlepools two, Bradford two; New Brighton three, Rotherahm one; Rochdale two, Darlington one; Southport four, Lincoln nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrieonians six, St. Johnston nil; Ayr nil Rangers four; Celtic five, St. Mirren nil; Cwedenbeath five, Morton nil; Dundee three, Kilmarnock one; Falkirk two, Hearts one; Hamilton two, Aberdeen one; Hiberlians two, Queen's Park nil; Partick nil, Raith nil; Third Lanark one, Motherwell.—Reuter.

WALKING RACE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The walking race to Brigton has been won by W. Baker of the Queen's Park Harriers. The time taken was 8 hours 40 minutes 51 one-fifth seconds.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In a cricket match at Oval between Champion County and Rest Yorkshire scored 166 Holmes making 2. Rest have scored 162 for 2.—Reuter.

DELHI RIOTS

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

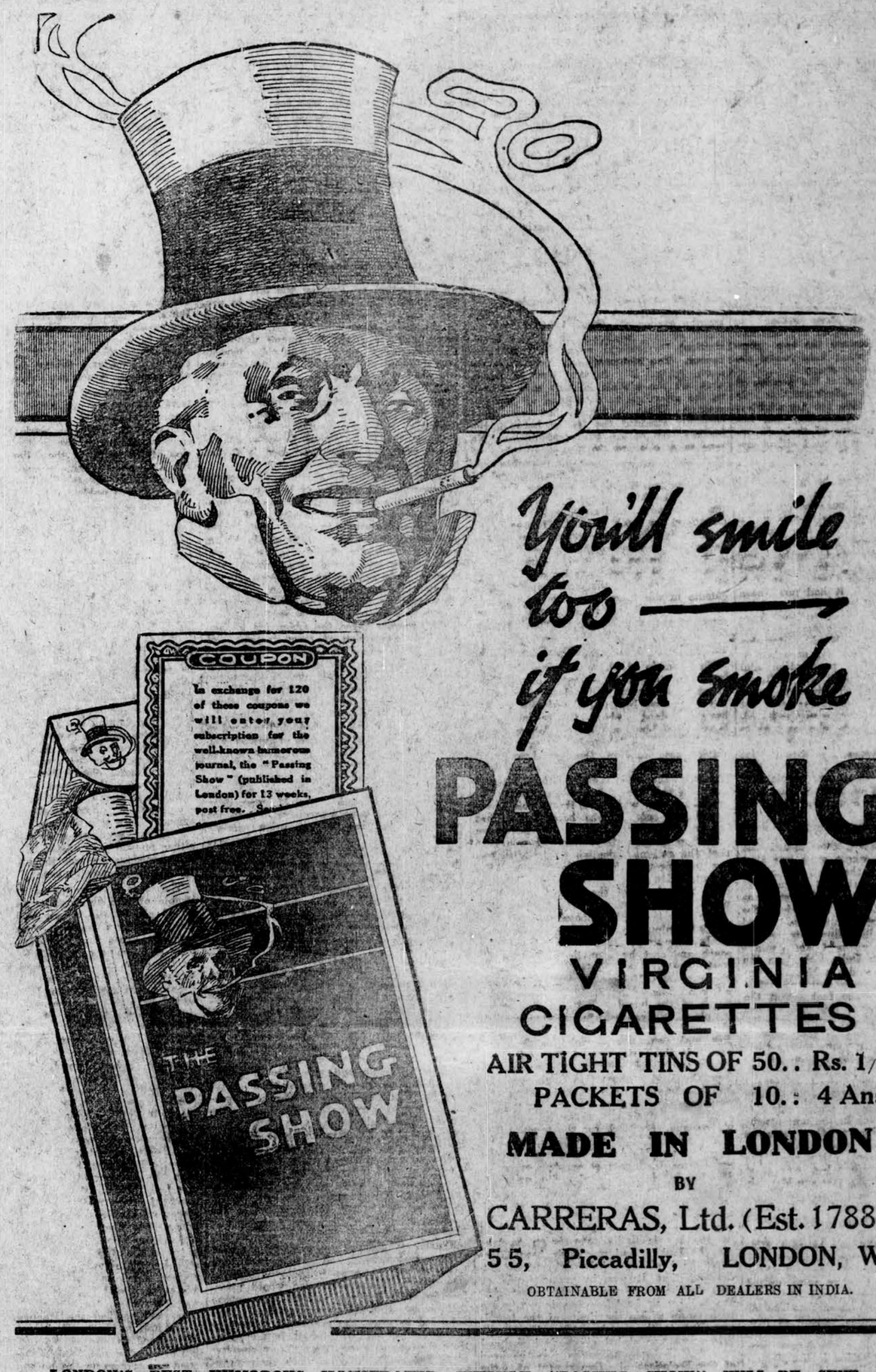
SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Sir Alexander Muddiman has placed on the table of the Assembly an interesting report of the recent Delhi riots by Mr. Abbott, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Mr. Abbott observes: "When Mr. Barron made over charge to me he remarked that he was handing over the quietest spot in India. This seemed clearly to be the case. As the Government of India was aware, however, the Shuddi movement had been actively conducted in this part of India for some time previous and the efforts of certain enthusiastic spirits to convert various classes of Mahomedans to Arya tenets were bitterly resented by equally ardent Mussalmans. Attempts to get hold of orphans and derelict women of either community by the agents of other were certainly made the local newspapers on either side published accounts of such attempts with bitter comments. It seemed undesirable to try and prevent publication of accounts which were not palpably untrue and it was a matter of opinion whether the comment was justified or not. There seemed, however, every prospect that the local Congress Committee would be able to induce the proselytising agencies to desist from their efforts and thus allay the feelings that had been aroused in the newspaper reading public there was in fact some cessation of cases by the beginning of July meetings of the Congress Committee, however, were by no means harmonious and relations were strained within the two committees themselves over political disagreements in which Delhi had no monopoly. This want of ananimity among prominent men had probably little direct effect on subsequent events, but it no doubt had a serious indirect effect in removing a possible restraining influence over the more turbulent members of the population. Among the latter a more disturbing influence was a long standing dispute over some land in Bara Hindu Rao in the west of the city. Litigation had been going on for some years between two Hindus over a plot of land upon which meanwhile a Mahomedan praying place known as Jamadrwali mosque had gradually been established. Decision on the title had recently been arrived at by the court and the successful litigant was prepared to take possession. An enthusiastic Maulvi thereupon proceeded to address an audience of Mussalmans at this mosque in very violent language inviting them to resist any attempt of the Hindus to take possession of the property. A large Hindu crowd collected and the police had the greatest difficulty in preventing a very serious riot which however they were actually able to avert. This took place on 4th July. Minor disputes over this mosque took place on subsequent dates. The leading participants in this disturbance were sent up for security and the Maulvi was prevailed upon to desist from provocative language. I think, however, that this dispute was a very considerable cause of the bitterness displayed in Bara Hindu Rao on July 15th. It was considered advisable as a precautionary measure to ask for the presence in Delhi of some troops to support the police in event of disturbance occurring during the Bakr Id. These precautions were intended to be complete by the evening of July 13th. Meanwhile an usual proclamation had been issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting sale in public of any cattle intended for slaughter, the sloughter of cattle in any place other than municipal slaughter house. Prescribing routes by which cattle and meat might be taken to and from the slaughter house and making other minor provisions. An order was also issued prohibiting carrying of lathis during the period covering the Bakr Id which was subsequently extended up to the end of August. There was certainly tension in Delhi and usual protests by Hindus against cow killing appeared with counter claims by Mussalmans. There appeared however to be no reason why anything untoward should happen before the festival itself. On the morning of 11th July a dispute arose between a Mahomedan boy and some Kahars at a well in Pagh Diwar."

The report then gives account of the disturbance on that day and proceeds; "On 13th July a Mahomedan from Murudabad who was apparently unacquainted with the orders in force was caught by some Hindus in Pahari Dhiraj attempting to sell a cow for sacrifice. He was removed by the police and no disturbance occurred. But the incident aroused hot resentment among Hindus and focussed attention upon the Hindu quarter in Pahari Dhiraj. It was therefore considered inadvisable to allow cows for sacrifice to be taken along Pahari Dhiraj, although it was not at the time one of the routes prohibited by the proclamation. The prohibition of this route by a further proclamation was to be avoided if possible, as such a course would doubtless have been construed as an undue favour to the Hindus. Owners of two cows at Bara Hindu Rao who were desirious of using this route were accordingly approached by a Sub-Inspector and on his representation agreed to take their cows by another and equally short route on the morning of the 15th. However it was reported that these two cows were actually brought to the slaughter house as agreed, but at the instigation of certain evilly disposed persons were again returned to Bara Hindu Rao with a view to being taken along Pahari Dhiraj. A considerable and excited crowd collected at Bara Hindu Rao and it became necessary to decide whether to force the cows through in the teeth of Hindu opposition or to prohibit the route of Mussalmans. A row was in any case inevitable. The Senior Superintendent of Police advised the Deputy Commissioner to prohibit the route and this was done. A proclamation was duly read out by the District Magistrate and the Mahomedans concerned expressed their acquiescence in the matter. Unfortunately evil influences again prevailed and before long an organised attempt was made by a large and excited mob to force the cows through Pahari Dhiraj. The police picket at Bara Hindu Rao was unable to hold the crowd and was gradually pressed back. On arrival at the Hindu quarter at Pahari Dhiraj the mob was greeted by a fusillade of brick-bats directed from house tops. Severe fighting followed and the police were eventually compelled to fire. The street was then cleared, but both Mahomedans and Hindus were constantly collecting in the neighbouring galis and the police had hard work in dispersing and disarming them. In this they were assisted by a Cavalry. While fighting was going on at Pahari Dhiraj a gang of murderer attaked several Hindu houses and a temple killing several Hindus, setting fire to two houses and desecrating a temple. The fire brigade arrived without loss of time and extinguished the fires. The wounded were removed to the Civil Hospital in tram cars and the sight of their arrival there caused a minor disturbance which was suppressed without much difficulty. I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Orde's advice in this matter was undoubtedly correct. The position was a difficult one, but in the past years no sacrificial animal had been brought this way and there were several alternative routes; although there was no legal prohibition of this route. The attitudeof the Mussalmans was purely provocative. I think that there is no doubt that this route was rightly proclaimed.

The next occurrence of importance was an attack on the night of 16th or 17th by Hindus on a mosque in Egerton Road in which two Mahomedans received serious injuries, but the arrival of the police prevented the affair from further developing.

Later on, however, another gang of Hindus was reported to have collected in a side street of Egerton Road. The police arrived and ordered them to disperse and on their refusal to do so dispersed them by force. During next few days further isolated cases of assault and of stone throwing continued to be reported, in one of which a Hindu was fatally stabbed; but no further attempt at organised rioting having taken place the troops from the new cantonment were gradually withdrawn from duty and on the morning of 19th returned to the cantonments. Feelings ran very high and though in many *Mohallas* members of the minority community were protected by the majority there is no doubt that for days after the riots there were parts of the city where it was dangerous for a Hindu or a Mahomedan to go. In the acts of violence which occurred after the rioting neither community is free from blame. It is in my opinion clear that no disturbance was organised before this festival. The early rioting on 11th shows that feeling was only gradually aroused. It is doubtful if any preparations for defence were made before 11th, but it is perfectly certain that before 15th the village Jats were called in by Hindus as *Lathials* probably only for defensive purposes as chuckidars. Some of these men certainly engaged in rioting and many were injured, but got away home. There is certainly no doubt that stores of stones were collected on the roofs to pelt at passers by particularly by the Hindus. One of chief difficulties in restoring confidence was dissemination of wild and exaggerated rumours and recriminations by the local Press. Daily bulletins were issued giving a correct version of the various incidents which had occurred during the previous 24 hours and an appeal to reason was addressed to the leading men of both the communities and a warning to the Press. The shops, however, remained closed in the affected areas till 20th of July when Jats and butchers of Sadar Bazar were persuaded to effect a mutual reconciliation. Two days later shop keepers were prevailed upon to reopen their shops, but the Hindus in Chandni Chowk are still closing their shops at sunset. Investigations are proceeding, but the efforts of the Magistrates and the Police conducting them are largely frustrated by production of a large amount of false evidence implicating some of the most respected men of both the communities. Elaborate arrangements were made for maintenance of peace during the Muharram which passed off quietly. This situation is now much improved and the police pickets are being gradually withdrawn. Officially known casualties i.e., those admitted to hospital are as follows: July 11th 45 Hindus, 25 Mussalmans; July 15th 55 Hindus, 25 Mussalmans of these 16 Hindus and 1 Mussalman died before or after reaching hospital. Many more were injured. But these preferred either to forego treatment or to get themselves treated privately. I think that it is extraordinary that damage done in the Bakr Id rioting was so trifling. For this greatest credit should be given to Mr. Orde whose original dispositions were excellent and whose coolness in emergency was beyond all praise. He was ably supported by the Deputy Superintendent Hamiduddin, Inspector Nazir Ul Haq, C.I.D., Sub-Inspectors Hari Lal and Qazi Zamiruddin and by Inspector Milchem and Sergeants Liddel and Maggill. But the whole force well maintained its traditions. Mr. Dodh did himself credit in handling a situation new to his experience and of the Magistrates Mr. Sohan Lal and Mr. Lincoln were of greatest assistance. The honorary Magistrates did not embarrass official authorities. Called upon unexpectedly the Military responded with great promptitude and I am particularly indebted to Major Forestier Walker in command of the striking force. Colonel Budgen commanding the Brigade placed his resources unreservedly at our disposal. What would have happened had the situation got out of control it is difficult to say, but the chief feature of the rioting was that it was man to man, Hindu to Mussalman. There was no looting and very little material damage. The mob's idea was to attack a male member of the opposite community, women and children have been hurt in some cases seriously, but attacks on women and children were the exception rather than the rule."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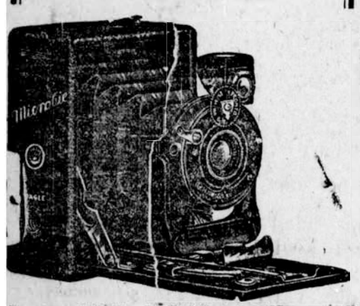

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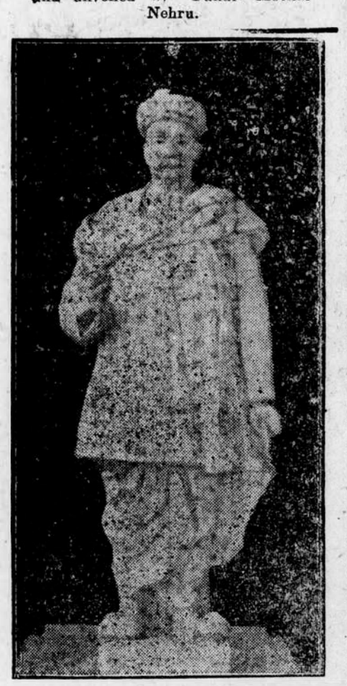
Statue of LOK TILAK

Recently Erected in Poona

by the Poona City Municipality and unveiled by Pandit Motilal Nehru.



By V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
Girgaum—BOMBAY.

Lokmanya's son Mr. S. B. Tilak, writes: "In my humble opinion the figure is superb, imposing and truly-like. The statue as it stands is an ideal personification of the indomitable spirit of the late Lokmanya proclaiming to the generations yet unborn that Home Rule is our birth-right and we will have it—cost what it may."

Price of a life-size marble or bronze bust and statue is Rs 3,000 and Rs 18,000 respectively and upwards.

ALL-INDIA ART EXHIBITION

APPEAL FOR EXHIBITS ON LOAN.

Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., General Secretary, Arts Exhibition, writes from Etah:—

"It has been decided to hold a Fine Arts Exhibition alongside and under the auspices of the 4th session of the All-India Music Conference which meets in Lucknow early in January, 1925. It is in connection with the former that I desire through the medium of your columns to appear to our Ruling Princes and Raises, to connoisseurs and collectors to help us in making the Exhibition a truly representative mirror of the artistic wealth of India—principally in the domain of metallic figure—sculptures and paintings. It is not yet practicable to exhibit at one place the noblest monuments of India's plastic arts—concrete realisations of those supreme conceptions of form and design, which have dominated the art of all Asia for the past 2,000 years on account of their size and the prohibitive cost of transport. Besides, archaeology in this country is still absorbe in its antiquarian quest and has not yet been sufficiently roused to respond to the stirrings of the artistic impulse; and our Museums, few as they are, are only the storehouses of mutilated images, archaic objects and old curious ill-assorted and imperfectly classified.

If Europeans have been repelled by th sight of unfamiliar forms endowed with multiplicity of arms and heads, Indians hav been content to treat the artistic creation of their race in the arrogance of their out landish learning, as merely the products unreasoning superstition and theologica obscurantism. Indian sculpture has there fore been the last in the field to extort due need of aesthetic appraisement; first ly because it has followed cannons, diamet rically opposed to those of Hellenic Art, an secondly because it does not yield its burde of thought without conscious effort and pre liminary knowledge.

Indian paintings has on the other hand al ways been regarded, if not, as the sponta neous efflorescence of the artistic spirit the race, at least as a minor art of unrival led delicacy and amazing workmanship. The exquisite colour-schemes and the wealth decorative design have won for Indian painting a certain amount of interest and appreciation even at the hands of thos whose classical bias renders them incapable of considering with any seriousness, an ar which deliberately ignores anatomy, concen trates more on its drawing than on the rea lisation of the cast shadow, and above all, essays the expression of racial traditions and heiratic culture rather than of individual moods and personal caprices.

Things are however changing and people are beginning to realise that art is not an end in itself but only a means to beauty in life; and that great art has flourished in every civilisation and not in that of Greece alone. Every art has its own language of symbols and conventions peculiar to the country of its origin, and the supreme test of its greatness consists in the quality of its thought and not in he way in which that thought is expressed. A work of art is the joint product of the application of creative instinct and conscious intelligence. The happiest result is achieved when perfect craftsmanship is combined with conscious realisation of beauty in life and thought. outward comeliness is not the sole or even the most important criterion for judging the value of the art of any country. All art, whether it expresses itself through the medium of poetry or painting, architecture or sculpture, is dominated by the one im pulse for spiritual expression and realisa tion of beauty; and consequently art i the narrower sense is also to be judged b the same general standards as is, for ins tance, poetry. The study of Indian art still in its infancy; but there can be no doub that in the fullness of time due homa will be rendered to India's artistic creation as has been done to her achievements the realm of philosophy and literature.

The painted treasures of India are lyin scattered in the private collections of ou princes and noblemen, and unless these ar exhibited at suitable centres from time time, it is impossible adequately to stud or to appraise our artistic inheritence, rouse the popular instinct of beauty or advance the development of the New Art which has alreadyy achieved notable resul in interpreting the variegated and multi-co loured fabric of our national life.

I therefore, hope that all lovers of In dia's Art will send their pictures and bronze to me before November, 30th so that it may be possible to prepare time an adequate illustrated catalogue the exhibits for the use of visitors. The dat of the Exhibition will be announced later It is also proposed to have a few illustrat lectures on Indian Art on the occasion the All-India Music and Arts Fete. It needless to say that all the exhibits on loa will be religiously looked-after until thei return."

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LORD LYTTON'S ASPERSIONS ON INDIAN WOMEN.

DR. TAGORE'S SECOND LETTER

The following is the second letter of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore addressed to Lord Lytton with reference to the latter's remarks about Indian women. Lord Lytton's reply to this letter has already been published in these columns:—

August, 31 1924.

Your Excellency,—

I hope you will read the following letter in the spirit in which it is written, for it is not meant in any way to embarrass you, but to help you in clearing the atmosphere of misunderstanding which has not yet been dispelled even from the minds of those who wish to be generous and just. I do not think that the correspondence can remain as it stands now without giving a false impression with regard to the whole position. it also appears to me impossible to ignore the claim of the public which demands that further points should be cleared up. For these reasons, I hope you will see the necessity of this second letter of mine being sent to the press along with any reply which you may choose to give.

It did not need any long explanation to convince fair-minded persons that it was impossible for you to impute to the generality of Indian men and women laxity in truth and chastity. But what became hurtful to the cause of justice was the time and occasion of the utterance of your opinion about the unscrupulous methods of a certain group of politicians in their effort to bring the police into trouble. Even though such incidents are rare, as your Excellency admits, yet to give such prominence to any generalisation based upon them just at a time when the Charmanair case was greatly disturbing the public mind, could not but lead our people to apply your remarks to that case. In consequence a considerable number of my countrymen, who are honestly hurt at such an untimely expression of faith in the police department and sympathy with its individual members are ready to challenge your Government to produce trustworthy evidence in support of your statement even about those rare cases of a particular type of conspiracy against public officials.

Personally knowing your frank and noble nature I believe that you did not realise at the time what effect your remark in your Dacca address would have upon the Indian public, and now, perhaps, when you are aware that your emphasis was exaggerated, —possible because of your immediate surroundings at that moment,—you must be genuinely sorry for unwittingly hurting the susceptibility of our people in a matter about which they are excessively sensitive.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) RABINDRA NATH TAGORE.

UNITED KARNATAK

NON-BRAHMINS TO SUPPORT CONGRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 12.

The series of lectures at Ganesh Festival here closed yesterday with a great achievement in the cause of bringing Brahman and non-Brahmin parties together under the Congress Flag. Sjt. Chikodi, a prominent leader of the non-Brahmin party, President of the District Local Board, was the principal speaker when Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande presided. The speaker in an admirable speech lasting for about three quarters of an hour referred to the humiliations to which India was being subjected within and without on account of divisions in the country. He emphasised the imperative need of the hour for all parties to sink all minor differences and to join together under the Congress Flag to put forth the united demand for Swarajya. He exhorted all the parties to work in the spirit of being first Indians. He also said that Mahatma Gandhi alone would be the fittest person for the Presidentship of the Congress this year. Sjt Latthe, another prominent non-Brahmin leader who followed him, substantially supported Sjt. Chikodi. It is hoped the speeches and labours of these gentlemen will set a seal on the vexed problem of Brahmin and non-Brahmin unity.

UNTOUCHABLES IN KARNATAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 12.

Mr. Kamalapur is doing a splendid work for Khaddar and among Untouchables. He arranged a lecture of Sjt. Shriniwasrao Kowjalgi in the Untouchable Lane where Mr. Kowjalgi said that all communities are in a way responsible for the sin of untouchability. He advised the Untouchables to lead a cleaner life. He said that the Untouchables are the foundations of any Hindu society, as any other important community. They must feel that they are Hindus. Dr. Hardikar, then addressing the meeting requested the Untouchables to give him 25 young Untouchables to form a special volunteer corps for the next Belgaum Congress.

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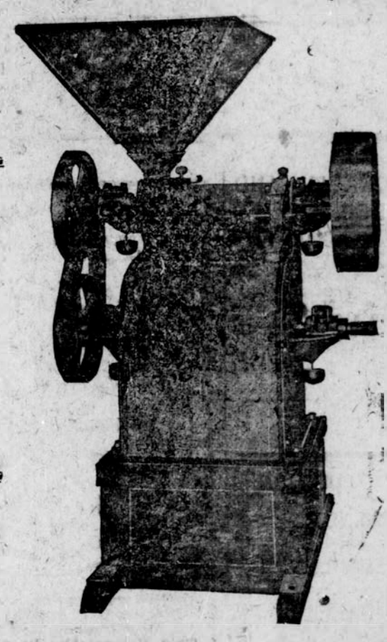

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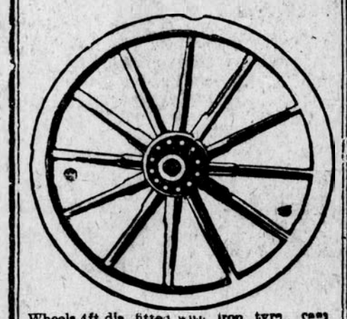

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